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Historical Description
O F
WESTMINSTER ABBEY,
K I T S
MONUMENTS AND CURIOSITIES.
CONTAINING

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| 1. An account of its Foundation and Consecration. | 6. Observations on the beauty and propriety of the respective Monuments. |
| 2. The various changes it has undergone. | 7. A particular description of Henry the VIIth's Chapel, with its Ornaments. |
| 3. A general view of all the Monuments erected therein; with an abstract of their Inscriptions. | 8. A general view of the Cloisters; with copies of several inscriptions there. |
| 4. Copies of the best English Epitaphs, and translations of the Latin. | 9. Translations of the Hebrew, Ethiopic, and Greek Epitaphs on the Tombs of Sir Samuel Moreland's two Wives, never before attempted. |
| 5. Characters, Anecdotes, and Memoirs of the lives of the Kings, &c. interred in the Abbey. | |

DESIGNED CHIEFLY AS A GUIDE TO STRANGERS.

Note. The new Monuments are continued down to the present Year.

L O N D O N :

Printed for T. CARNAN, in ST. PAUL'S CHURCH YARD.

1788.

[Price One Shilling.]



T H E
P R E F A C E.

A Work of this kind needs no apology. Let it suffice to say, that men of the greatest learning have employed their time usefully in collecting, from such remains of antiquity as are here preserved, historical facts that were no otherwise to be obtained; and for want of which persons have been frequently connected with actions they had no relation to, events have been misplaced, and the true order of things confounded. The little regard the latter historians of our own nation have paid to these memorials, is perhaps one reason why their labours appear imperfect, and why the authors themselves, for the most part, out-live the reputation of their works.

Indeed, it is a tedious, a difficult, and often an impossible task, to have recourse to those marble records that are every where to be found diffused through this great kingdom; but when all that are worthy of notice in so considerable a repository as *Westminster-Abbey* are collected together in one small book, it will be an unpardonable neglect not to make a proper use of it.

If it shall appear, upon comparison of these few sheets, that persons who have had the most considerable share in the transactions of the times in which they lived, have been but just named by our historians, while others of less note have been magnified beyond their true merit;

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that

that actions have been ascribed to one, that were performed by another; and that many things are reported in general, which ought to have been attributed to particular persons or families; the utility of the work will then be apparent, and a road pointed out, by which the errors of our historians may be corrected, their defects supplied, and justice done to the memories of many who have eminently distinguished themselves in the service of their country.

But not to dwell on this advantage only, when there are others of no small importance resulting from it; strangers, who visit Westminster Abbey, will find their account in the perusal of this book: The little time they are allowed in surveying the enclosed chapels, may be more usefully employed by means of it; and their pains rewarded by the recollection of things worthy to be remembered; the unlearned will be enabled by it to converse with the monuments of the dead, with the same pleasure as the learned; and those who have never seen, nor ever likely to see, this stately edifice, may form some idea of its form, magnificence, and furniture, by the account here given of it.

Add to all these, the contemplation of the things herein recorded in a religious sense; for, as the great Mr. Addison observes, when we read the dates of the tombs of some that died yesterday, and some six hundred years ago, we cannot help considering that great day, when we shall all of us be cotemporaries, and make our appearance before one awful judge together.

O F
WESTMINSTER ABBEY,
A N D I T S
C U R I O S I T I E S.

Of the Foundation of WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

OF the founding of an Abbey on Thorney Island, where that of Westminster now stands, there are so many miraculous stories related by monkish writers, that the recital of them now would hardly be endured. Even the relation of antient historians have been questioned by Sir Christopher Wren, who was employed to survey the present edifice, and who, upon the nicest examination found nothing to countenance the general belief "that it was erected on the ruins of a Pagan temple." No fragments of Roman workmanship were discovered in any part of the building; many of which must undoubtedly have been intermixed among the materials, if a Roman temple had existed before on the same spot.

Nor is the dedication of the first Abbey less involved in mystery than the founding of it. The legend says, that Sebert, king of the East Saxons, who died in 616, ordered Melitus, then bishop of London, to perform the ceremony; but that St. Peter himself was before-hand with him, and consecrated it in the night preceding the day appointed by his majesty for that

that purpose ; accompanied by angels, and surrounded by a glorious appearance of burning lights.

That this legend continued to be believed after the building itself was destroyed, will appear by a Charter which we shall have occasion to mention hereafter ; and though nothing can with certainty be concluded from these fictions, yet it may be presumed, that both the antient church dedicated to St. Paul, in London, and this dedicated to St. Peter, in Westminster, were among the earliest works of the first converts to christianity in Britain. With their new religion, they introduced a new manner of building, and their great aim seems to have been, by affecting loftiness and ornament, to bring the plain simplicity of the Pagan architects into contempt.

Historians, agreeable to the legend, have fixed the æra of the first Abbey in the 6th century, and ascribed to Sebert the honour of conducting the work, and of compleating that part of it at least that now forms the east angle, which probably was all that was included in the original plan.

After the death of that pious prince, his sons, relapsing into paganism, totally deserted the church which their father had been so zealous to erect and endow ; nor was it long before the Danes destroyed what the Saxons had thus contemptuously neglected.

From this period to the reign of Edward the Confessor, the first Abbey remained a monument of the sacrilegious fury of the times ; but, by the prevailing influence of christianity in that reign, the ruins of the antient building were cleared away, and a most magnificent structure for that age erected in their place. In its form it bore the figure of a cross, which afterwards became a pattern for cathedral-building throughout the kingdom. That politic prince, to ingratiate himself with his clergy, not only confirmed all former endowments, but granted a new charter, in which he recited the account of St. Peter's consecration, the ravages of the Danes,
and

and the motives which prompted him to restore the sacred edifice to its former splendor, and endow it with more ample powers and privileges. This charter concluded with solemn imprecations against all who should, in time to come, dare to deface or demolish any part of the building, or to infringe the rights of its priesthood.

Henry III. not only pulled down and enlarged the plan of this antient Abbey, but added a Chapel, which he dedicated to the Blessed Virgin; but it was not till the reign of Henry VII. that the stately and magnificent Chapel now known by his name was planned and executed. Of this Chapel the first stone was laid on the 24th of January 1502, and, when compleated, was dedicated, like the former Chapel, to the Blessed Virgin. Henry, designed this as a burying-place for himself and his successors, expressly enjoined by his will that none but those of the blood royal should be inhumed therein.

From the death of Henry VII. till the reign of William and Mary, no care was taken to repair or preserve the antient Church. By the robberies made upon it by Henry the VIIIth, and the ravages it sustained during the unhappy civil commotions, its antient beauty was in a great measure destroyed; nor did their Majesties go about to restore it till it became an object of parliamentary attention, and till a considerable sum was voted for that purpose only. This vote being passed, Sir Christopher Wren was employed to decorate and give it a thorough repair, which that able Architect so skilfully and faithfully executed, that the building is thought at this day, to want none of its original strength, and to have even acquired additional majesty by two new towers; and by a new Choir, which is a late improvement, it is made more commodious for the celebration of divine worship, (which is performed every day at ten in the morning and a quarter after three in the afternoon) and for solemnizing those more splended ceremonies, to which it is appropriated at the coronation of our Sovereigns. This choir is the work

of the late Mr. Keen, surveyor to the Abbey, and does him great credit. It is executed in the antient Gothic stile, which the architect has so far improved as to mix simplicity with ornament ; and these he has so happily blended as to produce the most pleasing effect. It has this advantage besides, that it can, upon solemn occasions, be removed to make room for more extensive fabrications, and may be replaced without injury or much expence. The coronation chair is a curiosity which for antiquity has no equal.

We have already observed, that the form of the Abbey is that of a cross, in which you are to consider Henry VIIIth's chapel as no part. The south side answered exactly to the north in the original plan, by attending to which, you will be able to form a true judgement of the whole. The cloisters on the south side were added for the conveniency of the monks, and the contiguous buildings are of a still later date.

What will principally engage your attention in viewing the outside of this building (the new towers excepted) is the magnificent portico leading into the north cross, which by some has been stiled the *Beautiful* or *Solomon's Gate*. This portico is of the Gothic order, and is extremely beautiful ; and over it is a most magnificent window of modern design, but admirably executed. On the south side may be seen a window set up in 1705, which is likewise very masterly. Besides these there is nothing in the outward appearance to dwell upon.

To take an advantageous view of the inside, you must go in at the west door, between the towers ; and the moment you enter, the whole body of the church opens itself at once to your eye, which cannot but fill the mind of every beholder with the awful solemnity of the place, caused by the loftiness of the roof, and the happy disposition of the lights, and of that noble range of pillars by which the whole building is supported. These pillars terminate towards the east by a sweep, thereby enclosing the chapel

chapel of Edward the Confessor in a kind of semicircle, and excluding all the rest. On the arches of the pillars are galleries of double columns, 15 feet wide, covering the side-aisles, and lighted by a middle range of windows; over which there is an upper range of larger windows; by these and the under range, with the four capital windows, the whole fabric is so admirably lighted, that the spectator is never incommoded by darkness, nor dazzled with glare.

The next thing observable is the fine paintings, in the great west window, of Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob; Moses and Aaron, and the 12 Patriarchs; the arms of K. Sebert, K. Edward the Confessor, Q. Elizabeth, K. George, and Dean Wilcocks, Bishop of Rochester. This window was set up in the year 1733, and is very curious; to the left of which, in a lesser window, is a painting of one of our kings (supposed of Richard II.) but the colours being of a water blue, no particular face can be distinguished. In the window, on the other side the great window, you will see a lively representation of Edward the Confessor in his robes, and under his feet his arms painted. Those at the east end are supposed to be the Kings Henry VII. and VIII. in the center. On the right, Henry the VIIth's wife and mother; and on the left, Abbot Islip and Cardinal Moreton.

Having now pointed out what is accounted most worthy of observation in the construction of this ancient Abbey, both without and within it, we shall next say a word or two of

HENRY VIIth's chapel.

This *Wonder of the World*, as it may well be stiled, is adorned without with 16 Gothic towers, beautifully ornamented with admirable ingenuity, and jutting from the building in different angles. It is situated to the east of the Abbey, to which it is so neatly joined, that at a superficial view it appears to be one and the

same building. It is enlightened by a double range of windows that throw the light into such a happy disposition, as at once to please the eye and inspire reverence.

The ascent to the inside of this chapel, is from the east end of the Abbey by steps of black marble under a stately portico, which leads to the gates opening to the body or nave of the chapel, before you enter which, you may observe a door on each hand, opening into the side-aisles, for it is composed of a nave and side-aisles; every way answering the plan of a cathedral. The gates by which you enter the nave are well worth your observation; they are of brass, most curiously wrought in the manner of frame-work, having in every other open pannel a rose and portcullis alternately. Being entered, your eye will naturally be directed to the lofty cieling, which is wrought with such astonishing variety of figures as no description can reach; the stalls are of brown wainscot, with Gothic canopies, most beautifully carved, as are the seats with strange devices; more particularly the carving under the seats, which nothing on wood is now equal to. The pavement is of black and white marble, done at the charge of Dr. Killegrew, once prebendary of this Abbey, as appears by two inscriptions, one on a plate of brass infixed in the rise towards the founder's tomb; the other cut in the pavement. The east view from the entrance presents you with the brass chapel and tomb of the founder; and round it, where the east end forms a semi circle, are the chapels of the Dukes of Buckingham and Richmond; and in the open spaces and windows are the tombs of Sheffield, Duke of Buckingham, and the effigy of the Countess of Richmond. The side aisles open to the nave at the east end, on each side the founder's tomb; and at the east end of the south aisle is the royal vault; and of the other, the monuments of the murdered prince, (for whose history the reader is referred to the Description
of

of the Tower, lately reprinted for T. CARNAN, in St. Paul's Church Yard.) The walls, as well of the nave as of the south aisles, are wrought into the most curious imagery imaginable, and contain 120 large statues of patriarchs, saints, martyrs, and confessors, placed in niches, under which are angels supporting imperial crowns, besides innumerable small ones, all of them esteemed so curious, that the best masters have travelled from abroad to copy them. The windows, which are 13 on each side above, and as many below, in the north and south aisles, besides the spacious east window, jut out into the Gothic towers, and were formerly of painted or diapered glass, having in every pane a white rose, the badge of Lancaster, or an **L**, the initial letter of the founder's name and portcullisses, the badge of the Beauforts, crowned, of which a few only are now remaining. The roof is flattish, and is supported on arches between the nave and side-aisles, which turn upon twelve stately Gothic pillars curiously adorned with figures, fruitage, and foliage. The length of this chapel within, is 99 feet, the breadth 66, and the height 54.

And here we cannot omit taking notice of a most beautiful window that was designed for this chapel. It was made by order of the magistrates of Dort, in Holland, and designed by them as a present to Henry VIIIth, but that monarch dying before it was finished, it was set up in Waltham Abbey, where it remained till the dissolution of that monastery, when it was removed to New-Hall, in Essex, then in possession of General Monk, and by him preserved during the civil wars. Some years ago John Olmius, Esq. the then possessor of New-Hall, sold it to Mr. Conyers, of Copt-Hall, who resold it to the inhabitants of St. Margaret's parish in 1758, for 400 guineas; and it now adorns St. Margaret's church. Thus has it arrived near to the place for which it was originally intended; but is never likely to reach it. The grand subject is that of our Savi-

our's crucifixion : but there are many subordinate figures ; those at the bottom of the two side-pannels represent Henry VII. and his Queen, and were taken from the original pictures sent to Dort for that purpose. Over the King is the figure of St. George, and above that a white rose within a red one. Over the figure of the Queen stands that of St. Catherine, of Alexandria, and in a pannel over her head appears a pomegranate, Vert, in a field of Or, the arms of the kingdom of Grenada.

Of the TOMBS and other MONUMENTS in the
several CHAPELS.

The names of the several chapels, beginning from the south cross, and so passing round to the north-cross, are, in order, as follows : 1. St. Benedict ; 2. St. Edmund ; 3. St. Nicholas ; 4. Henry VII. 5. St. Paul ; 6. St. John the Baptist ; 7. Islip's chapel ; 8. St. John the Evangelist ; 9. St. Michael ; and 10. St. Andrew ; the three last, however, are now laid together. Besides the above, the chapel of Edward the Confessor stands as it were in the center ; and, as has been said, is inclosed in the body of the church.

Of the chapel of St. BENEDICT.

In the chapel of St. Benedict you are shewn an antient tomb of free stone, railed with iron on the side next the area, having formerly a canopy of wood, now quite demolished and broken away ; on which lies the effigy of Archbishop Langham, who was first a Monk, afterwards a Prior, then an Abbot of Westminster, and lastly Archbishop of Canterbury. There is a Latin epitaph round his tomb, setting forth, " that he was Monk, Prior, and Abbot of this Abbey ; afterwards elected Bishop of London ; but Ely being then also vacant, he made choice of that see ; that he was Primate and Chancellor of England ; Priest-cardinal, afterwards Bishop-cardinal of Pre-
nestle ;

neſte ; and Nuncio from the Pope ; and that he died on the feaſt of St. Mary Magdalen, in the year 1376, on whoſe ſoul God have mercy, and grant him the joys of heaven for the merits of Chriſt.” Next is a ſtately and curious monument of black-and-white marble, on which are two images in a cumbent poſture, repreſenting an antient nobleman in his robes with his lady. This monument was erected in memory of Lyonel Cranfield, Earl of Middleſex, by his relict Lady Anne. The Latin inſcription on this monument is to this effect :

“ Sacred to the memory of Lyonel Lord Cranfield, Earl of Middleſex, who by that diſcerning prince K. James I. being called to court, was for his excellent parts bountifully rewarded both with honors and fortune ; being made Maſter of the Requeſts, and of the Wardrobe, Preſident of the Court of Wards, and Privy Counſellor. The new and illuſtrious, as well as difficult province of Lord Treafurer of England, he filled : which ſervices, how indefatigably he underwent, his titles of Knight, Baron Cranfield, and laſtly Earl of Middleſex, with various other honors, abundantly teſtify. From hence Envy riſing, her utmoſt efforts were exerted to raiſe ſtorms againſt him, whiſt he, boldly ſtanding on his guard, encouraged by the conſciouſneſs of his innocence, was grievouſly toſſed about ; but happily eſcaping ſhipwreck, in a compoſed winter of life, caſt anchor, and finiſhed his courſe in a retired leiſure. Here lying concealed, being wearied out firſt, and waſted afterwards, this pilot was roused up to undertake a ſafer voyage, and made the port of heaven. He died the 6th of Auguſt, 1645, aged about 70. He was twice married ; by his firſt wife he had three daughters, Elizabeth, Counteſs of Mulgrave ; Martha, Counteſs of Monmouth ; and Mary, who died unmarried. By the ſecond, who ſurvived him, he had three ſons and two daughters, James, heir to the honor of Earl Middleſex ; Lyonel and Edward ; Frances,

Frances, Lady Buckhurst; and Susannah, who died an infant."

Near Bishop Langham's tomb, is another about 18 inches from the ground, on which is engraven on a brass plate, the figure of an old man in a doctor's habit, designed for Dr. William Bill, Dean of Westminster, Master of Eton College, Head of Trinity in Cambridge, and Chief Almoner to Q. Elizabeth, as appears by his inscription. He died July 5, 1561. On a brass plate are some Latin verses, setting forth, "that he was a good and learned man, and a friend to those that were so; that he was just and charitable; and that the poor, as well as the three colleges over which he presided, sustained an irreparable loss by his death."

On the east, on the very spot where stood the altar of St. Benedict, is now a fine monument of various kinds of marble, to the memory of Lady Frances, Countess of Hertford, who is here represented in her robes in a cumbent posture, with her head resting on an embroidered cushion, and her feet on a lion's back. The sculpture of this monument is extremely curious, and well worth attention. It seems to represent a stately temple, where the ensigns and devices of the noble families of Somerset, and Effingham appear to be the chief ornaments. The Latin inscriptions set forth, "that she was wife to the noble Earl of Hertford, son to the renowned Prince Edward, Duke of Somerset, Earl of Hertford, Viscount Beauchamp, and Baron Seymour: that she was daughter to the noble Lord William, Baron Howard, of Effingham, Knight of the Garter, High Admiral to Q. Mary, and Lord Chamberlain and Privy Seal to Q. Elizabeth, &c. That, for her many graces, both of mind and body, she was highly favoured by her gracious sovereign and dearly loved by her noble lord; who in testimony of his inviolable affection, consecrated to her memory this monument.

ment. She died in the 44th year of her age, May 14. 1598."

On the south side of this chapel is a monument affixed to the wall, to the memory of Dr. Gabriel Goodman, who is here represented kneeling in his proper habit. The Latin inscription intimates, "that he was the fifth Dean of this church, over which he presided for 40 years with much applause; that he founded an hospital, and instituted a school at Ruthvin, in Denbighshire, where he was born: that he was a man of regular and devout life; and that he died in 1601, aged 73."

On the same side, and under the adjoining arch, is a neat table monument of white marble, to the memory of George Sprat, second son of Dr. Thomas Sprat, Bishop of Rochester, and Dean of Westminster, by his wife Helena, descended from the antient and Wolseleys honourable family of the Wolseys, in Staffordshire, who lies interred in the chapel of St. Nicholas. He died an infant of a year old, in 1683.

Besides those above recited, there lies interred in this chapel, Catherine, daughter to Dr. Dolben, bishop of Rochester, Dean of Westminster, and afterwards Archbishop of York; a Countess of Kildare in Ireland; and Dr. John Spotswood, Lord Archbishop of St. Andrew's, Primate and Lord Chancellor of Scotland, who died in 1640.

Between this chapel and the next, you will observe, affixed in the wall, a monument of Mosaic work, the sides in plain pannels, but the top of the table wrought in figures, said to be done with the same kind of stones as the floor before the altar, and erected for the children of Henry III. and Edward I. Over this tomb is something which seems to have been a piece of church-perspective, but now almost defaced. This certainly was once a rich and costly monument: for in the records of the Tower, there is the King's order for erecting such a one in this place, and for allowing Master Simon de Wells

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five marks and a half, to defray his expences in bringing from the city a certain brass image to set upon the tomb of his daughter Catherine, and for paying to Simon de Glocester, the king's goldsmith, 70 marks for a silver image for the like purpose.

Of the chapel of St. EDMUND.

Next in order you will be shewn the chapel of St. Edmund, at the entrance of which, on your left hand, is a monument sacred to the memory of John of Eltham, second son of K. Edward II. and so called from Eltham in Kent, the place of his nativity, where our English Kings had once a palace. His statue is of white alabaster, the head encircled in a coronet of greater and lesser leaves remarkable for its being the first of the kind ; his habit is that of an armed knight. He died in Scotland, at the age of nineteen, unmarried, though three different matches had been proposed to him ; the last of which, to Mary, daughter of Ferdinand, King of Spain, he accepted ; but lived not to consummate it. His funeral was so magnificent and costly, that the prior and convent demanded 100l. (a vast sum then) for horse and armour present there on the day of his burial. This monument is by some authors said to belong to H. Holland, Duke of Exeter, who perished at sea in the reign of Edward IV.

At the foot of this is a handsome monument of white marble, with the following inscription :

“ In this chapel lies interred all that was mortal of the most illustrious and most benevolent John Paul Howard, Earl of Stafford, who, in 1738, married Elizabeth, daughter of A. Ewens, of the county of Somerset, Esquire, by Elizabeth his wife, eldest daughter of John St. Alban, of Alfoxton, in the same county, Esquire.

“ His heart was as truly great and noble as his high descent. Faithful to his God. A lover of his country. A relation to relations, A detester of detraction.

traction. A friend to mankind. Naturally generous and compassionate : His liberality and his charity to the poor were without bounds.

We therefore piously hope, that, at the last day, his body will be received in glory into the everlasting tabernacles.

Being snatched away suddenly by death, which he had long meditated and expected with constancy, he went to a better life the 1st of April, 1762 ; having lived 61 years, 9 months, and 6 days.

The Countess Dowager, in testimony of her great affection and respect to her Lord's memory, has caused this monument to be placed here.

The figures round the inscription are the antient badges of honour belonging to the Stafford family, who descend by ten different marriages from the royal blood of England and France.

Next to this is a small table monument, on which lie the figures of William of Windsor, sixth son of Edward III. who died in his infancy ; and of Blanch of the Tower, sister to William, who likewise died young, having obtained their surnames from the places of their nativity. What is remarkable, they are dressed in the habits of their time, the boy in a short doublet, of the indecency whereof Chaucer's parson complains ; the girl in a horned head dress, which Stowe says was frightful.

Between the monuments of Lady Frances, Duchess of Suffolk, and John of Eltham, Earl of Cornwall ; against the east wall, is a monument erected to the memory of Nicholas Monck, Provost of Eton, Bishop of Hereford, and brother to George Monck, Duke of Albemarle, &c. He died December 11th, 1661, aged 50. His grandson, Christopher Rawlinson, Esq. of Cark, in Lancashire, caused this to be erected in 1723.

On another tomb, raised from the floor, lies the effigy of Lady Frances, Duchess of Suffolk, in her proper robes. She was daughter of the famous Charles

Charles Brandon, (of whose gallant actions see a more particular account in the history of the Tower, already mentioned) by Mary, the French Queen, daughter to Henry VII. and became herself Duchess of Suffolk, by marrying Henry Grey, then Marquis of Dorset, but upon her father's decease created Duke of Suffolk, and afterwards beheaded for being concerned in Wyatt's attempt for dethroning the bloody Queen Mary.

The next that presents is a stately monument of white marble, representing a youth in Grecian armour, sitting on a Greek altar, and erected as the Latin inscription sets forth, to the memory of Francis Hollis, by John Earl of Clare, his afflicted father. This brave youth, after returning home from making a campaign in Flanders, died August 12th, 1622, aged 18. His epitaph is thus written :

*What so thou hast of nature or of arts,
Youth, beauty, strength, or what excelling parts
Of mind and body, letters, arms, and worth,
His eighteen years, beyond his years, brought forth;
Then stand and read thyself within this glass,
How soon these perish, and thyself may pass;
Man's life is measur'd by the work, not days,
No aged sloth, but active youth hath praise.*

On an altar in the same stile, but differently ornamented, sits in a sleeping posture, the figure of Lady Elizabeth Russel, daughter of Lord Russel, in white alabaster. Your guides will tell you that she died with a prick of her finger, which is apt to raise pity in the minds of the spectators; but this story has no other foundation, than the misapprehension of the statuary's design; for having represented her as asleep, and pointing with her finger to a Death's-head under her right foot, it has been supposed that her finger bled, and that the bleeding had closed her eyes in death; whereas the design of the artist seems rather to allude to the composed situation of her mind at the approach of death, which she considered only

as a profound sleep, from which she was again to awake in a joyful resurrection; of which the motto under her feet is a clear illustration; *dormit, non mortua est*; "she is not dead, but sleepeth." The Latin inscription on the scroll beneath, only tells that her afflicted sister Ann, erected this monument to her memory. The device is an eagle, the emblem of eternity, standing on a florilege of roses, &c.

Within the rails which enclose this last monument is one of various-coloured marble and alabaster, painted and gilt, erected to the memory of John Lord Russel, (son and heir to Francis Earl of Bedford,) and his son Francis, by Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Anthony Cook, Knt. and widow of Sir Thomas Hoby, Knt. He is represented in a cumbent posture, habited in his coronation robes, with his infant son at his feet. His lady was esteemed the Sapho of her age, being well versed in the learned languages, and an excellent poet; five of the epitaphs on this tomb are of her composition, of which three are in Latin, one in Greek, and the other in English, which is here transcribed as a specimen, the rest being to the same import:

*Right noble twice, by virtue and by birth,
Of heaven lov'd, and honour'd on the earth;
His country's hope, his kindred's chief delight,
My husband dear, more than this world's light,
Death hath me rest. But I from death will take
His memory, to whom this tomb I make.
John was his name (ah, was!) wretch, must I say;
Lord Russel once, now my tear-thirsty clay.*

Affixed to the wall near this monument are two others, one to the memory of Lady Jane Seymour, daughter to Edward Duke of Somerset, who died March the 19th, 1560, aged 19.

The other to the right honourable the Lady Katharine Knollys, chief lady of the bed-chamber to Q. Elizabeth, and wife to Sir Francis Knollys, Knt. treasurer of her highness's household. She died January the 15th,

15th, 1568. This Lady Knollys and Lord Hunf-
don, her brother, were the only children of William
Carey, Esq. by Lady Mary his wife, one of the
daughters and heirs of Thomas Bulleyne, Earl of
Wiltshire and Ormond, and sister to Ann Bulleyne,
Queen of England, wife to Henry VIII. father and
mother to Queen Elizabeth. What is farther re-
markable, Lady Knollys's only daughter was mother
to the favourite Earl of Effex.

Under the window that fronts you when you enter,
is a very antient monument, representing a Gothic
chapel, and in it the figure of a knight in armour, in a
cumbent posture, with his feet resting on a lion's
back. This was erected for Sir Bernard Brocas, of
Baurepaire, in the county of Hants, (Guthrie calls
him Brokehouse) chamberlain to Ann, queen to
Richard II. But this princess dying, and Richard
falling under the displeasure of his people, who de-
posed him, Sir Bernard still adhered to his royal
master in his misfortunes, which cost him his life.
He was publicly beheaded on Tower Hill, January
1399, and here buried.

Next adjoining to the west side of this is the monu-
ment of Sir Richard Peckfall, Knt. master of the
buck-hounds to Q. Elizabeth; first married to
Alianer, the daughter of William Powlet, Marquis
of Winchester, by whom he had four daughters;
and afterwards to Alianer, daughter to John Cot-
grave, who erected this monument to his memory,
as appears by the inscription. On the basis of the
pillars are Latin verses thus translated :

Death can't disjoin whom Christ hath join'd in love.

Life leads to death, and death to life above.

In heaven's a happier place, frail things despise,

Live well to gain in future life the prize.

Near this is an antient monument of grey marble,
on which, in plated brass, is the figure of a knight
in armour; his head reclined upon his helmet, and
one of his feet placed upon a leopard, the other on

an eagle. By the Latin inscription this knight was Humphrey Bouchier, son and heir to John Bouchier, Lord Berners; who, espousing the cause of Edward IV. against the Earl of Warwick, was slain in the battle of Barnet Field, on Easter day, 1471, though the king was victorious.

On the right hand as you enter this chapel is the ancient monument of William de Valence, lying in a cumbent posture on a chest of wainscoat placed upon a tomb of grey marble; the figure is wood, covered originally with copper gilt, as was the chest in which it lies, but the greatest part has been filched away; and of 30 small images that were placed in little brass niches round it, scarce one remains entire. In 1296 he was slain at Bayonne treacherously. His body was afterwards brought to England, and honorably buried in this chapel, and an indulgence of 100 days granted to all devout people who should offer up prayers for his soul.

Near to Valence, is a most magnificent monument, partly enclosed, to the memory of Edward Talbot, eighth Earl of Shrewsbury, and his Lady Jane, eldest daughter and coheiress of Cuthbert Baron Ogle, whose effigies in their robes lie on a black marble table supported by a pedestal of alabaster. This monument is finely ornamented, and the carving on the various coloured marble is exquisite. The inscription contains nothing more than his titles and character, which is indeed very high: He was honourable without pride, potent without ostentation, religious without superstition: liberal both in mind and bounty: warded ever against fortune, his whole life was a path of justice; and his innocence, escaping envy, continued through the whole course of his life. He died February 8th, 1617, in the 57th year of his age.

On the floor of this chapel is a tomb two feet high, on which is a lady in a widow's dress with a barb and veil, cut in brass, round which is an inscription

scription in old French, importing that Alianer de Bohun, daughter and heiress of Sir Humphrey de Bohun, Earl of Hertford, Essex, and Northampton, and wife to the mighty and noble Prince of Woodstock, Duke of Gloucester, Earl of Essex and Buckingham, son to Henry III. lies interred here.—This lady, who was the greatest heiress in England, was deprived of her husband by the cruelty of his nephew, Richard II. who, jealous of his popularity, most treacherously betrayed him by a shew of friendship; for coming to visit him at Plashy, a pleasant seat of his in Essex, and staying supper, in duty he thought to attend his majesty to town; but at Stratford was suddenly surrounded by an ambush of armed men, who privately hurried him on board a ship, and carried him to Calais, where, by the king's order, he was stifled between feather beds. After this melancholy accident, his lady spent the rest of her days in the nunnery at Barking, and died October 3, 1399; from whence her remains were brought, and here interred. The duke her husband was murdered in 1397.

Mary, Countess of Stafford, wife to the unfortunate Viscount Stafford, beheaded in the reign of King Charles II. on Tower Hill, has also a table monument of white marble near the above. She was lineally descended from the noble personages just mentioned, and from the Barons and Earls of Stafford, and was daughter and heiress to the noble house of Buckingham. Lord Stafford was beheaded December 29, 1680; the Countess died in January, 1693.

Against the wall, above the Duchess of Suffolk's monument, is one erected to the memory of Mary Countess of Stafford, and of Henry Earl of Stafford her son, who died abroad in 1719, and was buried in this chapel.

In this chapel are likewise interred some other persons of less note than those already described; particu-

particularly Henry Ferne, D. D. Bishop of Chester, which he lived to enjoy but five weeks, dying March 16, 1662.

There is also an Archbishop buried here, as appears by a very antique figure in a mass habit, engraven on a brass plate, and placed on a flat stone in the pavement, over the remains of Robert de Walby; who, as appears by the inscription, was first an Augustine Monk, and attended Edward the Black Prince into France, where, being young, he prosecuted his studies, and made a surprizing progress in natural and moral philosophy, physic, the languages, and in the canon law; and, being likewise an eloquent preacher, and sound divine, was made Divinity Professor in the University of Toulouse; where he continued till called by Richard II. to the bishopric of Man; from whence he was removed to the archbishopric of Dublin; but not liking that country, upon the first vacancy he was recalled, and advanced to the see of Chichester; and afterwards to the Archbishopric of York. Such is the history of this great man, who died May 29, 1397, as gathered from an inscription formerly very legible, but now almost obliterated.

There is another grave-stone on the west side of this chapel, of black marble, sacred to the memory of Edward Lord Herbert, Baron of Cherbury, in England, and of Castle-Ireland, in Ireland, who died December 9, 1678, aged 46.

Of the Chapel of St. NICHOLAS.

The third, in order, is the chapel of St. Nicholas, near the entrance whereof, on your left hand, you will see a monument of black marble, finely polished, and adorned with cherubims. The figures are in alabaster, as is likewise the scroll, on which a long inscription in English is fairly written, setting forth the descent and marriage of Lady Jane Clifford, youngest daughter to the Duke of Somerset, and wife

wife to Charles Lord Clifford and Dungarvan; who died November 23, 1679.

Adjoining to the door, on the same side, is a monument of alabaster, erected for Lady Cecil, a lady of the bed-chamber to Q. Elizabeth, and daughter of Lord Cobham; who having married Sir Robert Cecil, son to William Lord Burleigh, Treasurer of England, died in child-bed, two years after, *viz.* in 1591. The Latin inscription is a dialogue between herself and husband, expressing their mutual affection.

But what will chiefly excite your admiration, is a most magnificent temple of various coloured marble, erected to the memory of Ann, Duchess of Somerset, wife to Edward Duke of Somerset, brother to K. Henry VIIIth's third wife, Queen Jane Seymour, and uncle to Edward VI. and some time regent during his minority; but afterwards disgraced, accused of treasonable and felonious practices against the King and Council, tried by his Peers, acquitted of treason, but condemned of felony in levying armed men contrary to law: for which crime he was sentenced to be hanged; but, in respect to his quality, was beheaded on Tower Hill, January 22, 1551. The inscription on this tomb is in Latin and English, and contains a pompous detail of the noble lineage of this great lady, (who was daughter to Sir Edward Stanhope, by Elizabeth, daughter of Foulke Bouchier, Lord Fitz-Waren) her alliances, and issue; and has nothing otherwise remarkable in it. She died April 16, 1587, at Hamworth, aged 90.

Next to this is a stately monument to the memory of Lady Elizabeth Fane, daughter to Robert Baron Spencer, of Wormleighton, and wife to Sir George Fane, of Buston, in Kent; remarkable, says her inscription, for her antient descent, but more for her own virtues. She died in 1618, aged 28.

Beneath

Beneath this, and affixed to the wall, is an ancient monument of grey marble, finely wrought, placed over Nicholas Baron Carew, and the Lady Margaret, his wife, daughter of John Lord Dinham, and, it is thought, mother to Sir Nicholas Carew, beheaded in Henry the VIIIth's time for holding a correspondence with Cardinal de la Pole, and spiriting up a rebellion on account of religion; as were many others in that arbitrary reign. He died December 6, 1470: she December 13, the same year.

On a grave-stone beneath this tomb, engraven on brass, is the portrait of Sir Humphrey Stanly, knighted by Henry VII. for his gallant behaviour under his cousin, Lord Stanley, at the battle of Bosworth-field. He died March 22, 1505.

Next to this is one of the most costly and magnificent monuments in the whole Abbey, erected by the great Lord Burleigh, to the memory of Mildred, his wife, and their daughter Lady Ann, Countess of Oxford. It is the representation of a stately temple, the Materials whereof are of porphyry, and other kinds of marble, gilt with gold. It is divided into two compartments, one elevated over the other. In the lower compartment, in a cumbent posture, lies Lady Burleigh, with her daughter, Lady Ann; and at her head and feet are her children and grand children, kneeling. In the upper compartment is the figure of a venerable old man, in the robes and ensigns of the garter, kneeling very devoutly, as if at fervent prayer; supposed to be designed for Lord Burleigh. On this tomb is a long Latin inscription explaining the figures, and setting forth their respective virtues and accomplishments, particularly those of Lady Burleigh, who, says the inscription, was well versed in the sacred writers, and those chiefly of the Greeks, as Basil the Great, Chrysostome, Gregory Narianzen, &c. She gave a scholarship to St. John's College in Oxford, legacies to the poor of Rumford, where she was born,

and to those of Cheshunt, where she lived; and left money at both places to be distributed every other year to poor tradesmen. She died, after being 40 years married, April 4, 1589, aged 63. Her daughter Ann married, at fifteen, Edward Vere, Earl of Oxford, and died June 5, 1588, 17 years after, leaving three daughters.

Next to this is a monument erected to the memory of William de Dudley, alias Sutton, son of John Lord Dudley. He was Archdeacon of Middlesex, Dean of Windsor, and in 1476 Lord Bishop of Durham. He died in 1483.

Another very stately monument to the memory of Lady Winifred, married first to Sir Richard Sackville, Knt. and afterwards to John Paulett, Marquess of Winchester. On the base, before this monument are the figures of a knight armed, and kneeling, facing him is a lady in deep mourning, kneeling also, behind whose back, on a baptismal font, lies an infant in a cumbent posture, its head supported by a pillow, alluding perhaps to her first marriage and issue, being represented on the tomb in her robes of state, and beneath her head an embroidered cushion. The Latin epitaph imports, that she was descended of illustrious parents, and married, first a gentleman of an antient house, whose ancestors were renowned before the conqueror's time; that her second husband was of noble blood; and that being severed from both by death, her soul would rejoice in Christ for ever.

On the west side of this chapel is an antient monument of free-stone, which has nothing very curious but its appearance of antiquity to recommend it. It was erected to the memory of Lady Ross, daughter to Edward Earl of Rutland.

Next to this is a very elegant monument, lately erected to the memory of the late Duchess of Northumberland, who is represented sitting on a sofa in the character of Liberality, dispensing her bounty to a group

a group of indigent beings who surround her. Perhaps the sculptor's art was never more put to trial, than in representing her Grace in the full exercise of that most consummate act of all human felicity, bestowing charity with open hands. The desire of giving to all about her, is finely expressed by the turn of the body, which, notwithstanding the utmost skill of the artist, has taken from the gracefulness of the attitude. The figures on each side are supposed to be Faith and Hope; and those above are two weeping Genii over her urn, mourning for her loss. Her inscription, after reciting her Grace's illustrious descent and titles, concludes with her character, who, "having lived long an ornament of courts, and honour to her country, a pattern to the great, a protectress of the poor, ever distinguished for the most tender affection for her family and friends. She died December 5, 1776, aged 60, universally beloved, revered, lamented. The Duke of Northumberland, inconsolable for the loss of the best of wives, hath erected this monument to her beloved memory."

Against the wall, on your right hand as you enter, is a Gothic monument, with the effigy of a lady in robes, very antique. This lady, by the inscription, appears to be Philippa, second daughter and coheiress to John Lord Mohun, of Dunstar; first married to Edward Plantagenet, Duke of York, and afterwards to Sir Walter Fitz Walter, Knt. by neither of whom she appears to have had issue. She died in 1433.

In this chapel are two beautiful pyramids; the largest erected to the memory of Nicholas Bagenall, a child of two months old, over-laid by his nurse, March the 7th, 1688; the other to the memory of Anna Sophia Harley, a child of a year old, daughter to the Hon. Christopher Harley, Ambassador from the French King; whose heart, as appears by the inscription, he caused to be enclosed in a cup, and

placed upon the top of the pyramid. She died in 1605.

In the middle of the chapel is a fine raised monument of polished marble, to the memory of Sir George Villars and his Lady, Mary Beaumont, created countess of Buckingham in 1618. She died on April 19, 1632, aged 62, whose son, by the favour of King James I. was advanced to the dignity of Duke of Buckingham, and afterwards, in the third year of King Charles I. stabbed by Felton, because he had by his measures brought upon himself the public hatred.

Near this tomb was buried a son of the Marquis of Hamilton, who died in 1638. The Marquis himself, after a life of strange vicissitudes, being engaged in the long and bloody civil war during the reign of Charles I. was at length, after the murder of his royal master, cut off by the Usurper; and, together with the Lords Capel and Holland, fell a sacrifice to the policy of those unhappy times, when none were suffered to live who had courage to oppose the prevailing faction.

Near the forementioned tomb is interred Elizabeth Countess of Derby, wife of William Stanly, Earl of Derby, eldest daughter of Edward de Vere, Earl of Oxford, grand-daughter of Lord Burleigh, who died in 1626.

In this Chapel lies interred Algernon Seymour, Duke of Somerset, who died February 7, 1750. Also Frances, relict of the said Duke, eldest daughter and coheiress of the honourable Henry Thynne, Esq. died July 7, 1754. George Lord Viscount Beauchamp, who died of the small-pox in France, September 11th, 1744, who was their only son, is likewise here interred.

As you leave this chapel you tread upon the remains of that great and learned antiquary, Sir Henry Spelman, who dying in a very advanced age, was buried at the door of this chapel in 1641.

For

For the sake of regularity in viewing every place, that none may escape observation, as soon as you ascend the steps, enter in at a door on the right hand aside, which leads to the south aisle.

Of HENRY VIIth's CHAPEL.

This chapel, as has been said, was designed as a sepulchre in which none but such as were of the blood-royal should ever be interred; accordingly the will of the founder has been so far observed, that all that have hitherto been admitted are of the highest quality, and can trace their descent from some or other of our antient kings.

Here is a handsome table-monument, inclosed with iron rails, on which lies a lady finely robed, the effigy of Margaret Douglas, daughter of Margaret, Queen of Scots, by the Earl of Angus. This lady, as the English inscription expresses, had to her great grandfather, King Edward IV. to her grandfather, King Henry VII. to her uncle, King Henry VIII. to her cousin-german, King Edward VI. to her brother, King James V. of Scotland; to her son, King Henry I. of Scotland; to her grandson, King James VI. having to her great grandmother, and grandmother two Queens, both named Elizabeth; to her mother, Margaret Queen of Scots; to her aunt, Mary the French Queen; to her cousins-german, Mary and Elizabeth, Queens of England; to her niece and daughter-in-law, Mary Queen of Scots. This lady, who was very beautiful, was privately married, in 1537, to Thomas Howard, son of the Duke of Norfolk, upon which account both of them were committed to the Tower by King Henry VIII. her Uncle, for affiancing without his consent; and he died in prison: but this Margaret, being released, was soon after married to Mathew Earl of Lenox, by whom she had the handsome Lord Darnley, father to King James I. whose effigy is the foremost on the tomb, in a kneeling posture, with the crown over his head;

having been married some time to Mary Queen of Scots, but in the 21st year of his age murdered, not without some suspicion of foul practices in the Queen. There are seven children, besides, round the tomb of Margaret, of whom only three are mentioned in history, the rest dying young. This great lady died March 10, 1577.

Near the tomb just mentioned is a very magnificent one, erected to that unhappy Queen we have been now speaking of; and who being daughter to James V. of Scotland, was in her infancy proclaimed Queen of that kingdom, and married to Francis, then Dauphin of France, but afterwards King, who in a few months after dying without issue, Mary returned into Scotland, and married Lord Darnly, as has been said, by whom she had one son, afterwards King of England as well as Scotland.

The next is a table monument, on which is the effigy of Margaret Countess of Richmond, mother to Henry VII. by Edmund Tudor, son of Owen ap Tudor, who married the widow of Henry V. of England, and daughter to Charles VI. of France. This Lady was afterwards married to Humphry Stafford, a younger son to Humphry Duke of Buckingham; and lastly to Thomas Lord Stanley, Earl of Derby; but by the two last had no children. The inscription mentions the charities of this excellent Princess; such as giving a salary to two monks of Westminster, founding a grammar school at Winbourne, and two colleges, one to Christ, the other to St. John, his disciple, at Cambridge. She died in July, 1509, in the reign of her grandson, Henry VIII.

Near this is a figure of uncommon delicacy, to the memory of Lady Walpole, brought from Italy by her son Horace, with the following inscription:

To

To the memory of CATHERINE Lady WALPOLE, eldest daughter of John Shorter, Esq; of Bybrook, in Kent, and first wife of Sir Robert Walpole, afterwards Earl of Orford, Horace, her youngest son, consecrates this Monument.

She had beauty and wit without vice or vanity, and cultivated the arts without affectation.

She was devout tho' without bigotry to any sect, and was without prejudice to any party,

Tho' the wife of a minister, whose power she esteem'd,

but when she could employ it to benefit the miserable, or to reward the meritorious.

She lov'd a private life,

Tho' born to shine in public, and was an ornament to Courts,

Untainted by them.

She died August the 20th, 1737.

Also a monument erected to the memories of George and Christopher Monk, his son, both Dukes of Albemarle; also Elizabeth, Duchess Dowager of Albemarle and Montague, relict of Christopher Duke of Albemarle.

At this end is the Royal vault, as it is called, in which the coffins of King Charles II. King William III. and Queen Mary his consort, Queen Anne, and Prince George, are all deposited. Over them, in a wainscot press, is the effigy of King Charles II. in wax work, resembling life, and dressed in the robes he wore at Windsor at the installation of the Knights of the Garter.

From this aisle you enter the nave of the chapel, where are installed with great ceremony the Knights of the most honourable order of the Bath, which order was revived in the reign of King George the First, in 1725. In their stalls are placed brass plates of their arms, &c. and over them hang their banners, swords, and helmets: Under the stalls are seats for the Es-

quires, each Knight has three, whose arms are engraved on brass plates.

Between the Knights stalls, under a broad pavement, is the royal vault where their late Majesties are buried, the Prince and Princess of Wales, Dukes of Cumberland and York, Prince Frederick William, the Princesses Amelia, Caroline, Elizabeth, Louisa Anne, and two infants of their present Majesties the Princes Alfred and Octavius.

What is chiefly to be admired here, as well for antiquity as fine workmanship, is the magnificent tomb of Henry VII. and Elizabeth his Queen, the last of the house of York who wore the English crown. This tomb stands in the body of the chapel, enclosed in a curious chauntry of cast brass, most admirably designed and executed : and ornamented with statues, of which those only of St. George, St. James, St. Bartholomew, and St. Edward, are now remaining. Within it are the effigies of the royal pair, in their robes of state, lying close to one another on a tomb of black marble, the head whereof is supported by a red dragon, the ensign of Cadwallader, the last king of the Britons, from whom King Henry VII. was fond of tracing his descent; and the foot by an angel. There are likewise other devices alluding to his family and alliances; such as Portcullises signifying his relation to the Beauforts by his mother's side; roses twisted and crowned in memory of the union of the two royal houses of Lancaster and York; and at each end a crown in a bush, referring to the crown of Richard III. found in a hawthorn, near Bosworth-field; where that famous battle was fought for a diadem, which turning in favour of Henry, his impatience was so great to be crowned, that he caused the ceremony to be performed on the spot, with that very crown his competitor had lost.

At the head of this chauntry lie the remains of Edward VI. grandson to Henry VII. who died in the 16th year of his age, and 7th of his reign. There was formerly

merly a stately monument erected to his memory by Queen Mary, his sister and successor; but having some curious sculpture, representing the passion and resurrection of our Saviour, with two angels on the top kneeling, the whole was demolished during the grand rebellion, by the Puritan party, as a relique of Romish superstition. The workmanship, Camden says, was elegantly finished. (*See more of this Prince in the Historical Description of the Tower, published by T. CARNAN.*)

On one side of the tomb of Henry VIIIth in a small chapel, is a monument of cast brass, wherein are the effigies of Lewis Stewart, Duke of Richmond, and Frances his wife. They are represented as lying on a marble table, under a canopy of brass curiously wrought, and supported by the figures of Faith, Hope, Charity, and Prudence. On the top is a fine figure of Fame taking her flight, and resting only on her toe. This illustrious nobleman was son to Esme Stuart, Duke of Lenox, and grandson of James, nephew to King James I. to whom he was First Gentleman of the bed-chamber and Privy Counsellor, a Knight of the Garter, and Ambassador to France in behalf of Scotland. He died February the 16th, 1623. His lady was daughter to Thomas Lord Howard, of Bindon, son to the Duke of Norfolk, by Elizabeth, daughter to the Duke of Buckingham. She died October 8, 1639. You will likewise see here a pyramid of black and white marble supporting a small urn, in which is contained the heart of Esme Stuart, son to the Duke of Richmond and Lenox, by Lady Mary, daughter of the Duke of Buckingham. He died in France, August 14, 1661, aged 11 years, and was succeeded in all his titles by Charles Earl of Litchfield, his cousin-german, who died December the 12th, 1672, and is here interred. Of this noble family others were buried without monuments.

In this chapel are two coffins unburied, which, according to the plates upon them, contain the bodies of a Spanish Ambassador, and an Envoy from Savoy. The guides tell you they were arrested for debt.

As you pass on to the East, on the right hand corner, in a handsome wainscot press, is the effigy of Catherine, relict of John Duke of Buckingham and Normandy, and natural daughter of King James II. by Catherine Countess of Dorchester. She is dressed in the robes she wore at his late Majesty's coronation. Also by her stands the effigy of her son the Marquis of Normandy, who died Feb. 1, 1714, aged three years and seven weeks.

Another wainscot press is placed at the corner of the great East Window, in which is the effigy of Lady Mary Dukes of Richmond, relict of Charles Stuart, Duke of Richmond, who died in 1672: and a daughter of Walter Stuart, M. D. who died October 15, 1702, and is interred in the Richmond vault. She left her fortune to Walter Stuart, Lord Blantyre, in Scotland, one of the sixteen Peers elected to represent the Scots Peerage in the British Parliament, who died June 23, 1713, aged 29. This figure is dressed in the very robes her Grace wore at the coronation of Queen Anne.

The next is an elegant monument erected to the memory of John Sheffield, Duke of Buckingham, where on an altar of the finest-grained marble, lies in a half raised posture his grace's effigy, in a Roman habit, with his Dukes Catherine, natural daughter of the Duke of York, afterwards King James II. standing at his feet weeping. On each side are enrichments of military trophies, and over all an admirable figure of Time holding several bustos in relievo, being the portraits of their graces children. In the reign of King Charles II. as the inscription sets forth, he was General of the Dutch troop of horse, Governor of Kingston Castle upon Hull, and First Gentleman of the

the Bed-chamber; in that of King James II. Lord Chamberlain; and in that of Queen Anne, Lord Privy-Seal, and President of the Council. He was in his youth an excellent poet, and in his more advanced years a fine writer. His love of poetry is conspicuous by the esteem and regard he had for the two great masters of it that flourished in his own times, Dryden and Pope; to the first of whom he extended his friendship even after death, by erecting a Monument to his memory; to the latter he did honour, by writing a poem in his praise. Over his Grace's effigy are inscribed, in Latin sentences, to the following import:

I liv'd doubtful, not dissolute,

I die unresolved, not unresigned.

Ignorance and error are incident to human nature:

I trust in an almighty and all good God,

Thou King of Kings have mercy upon me!

And underneath it,

For my King often, for my country ever.

His Grace died in the 75th year of his age, Feb. 24, 1720, leaving the publication of his works to the care of Mr. Pope.

On the north side of Henry the VIIth's chauntry, in a chapel answerable to the south, is a very antique monument, decorated with several emblematical figures in brass, gilt with gold, the principal whereof is Neptune in a pensive posture, with his trident reversed, and Mars with his head crushed.—These support the tomb on which lie the effigies of George Villars, Duke of Buckingham, the great favourite of King James I. and King Charles I. who fell a sacrifice to national resentment, and perished by the hands of an assassin, that had no other motive of action but the clamours of the people.

From hence you pass to the north aisle by a door on the right hand, where is a lofty pyramid supported by two griffins of brass, gilt, on a pedestal of the most curious marble, erected to the memory of Charles

Montague, the first of this family that bore the title of Lord Hallifax, son to George Montague, of Horton. In the reign of William III. and George I. he was placed at the head of the Treasury, where undertaking the reformation of the coin, which in those days was most infamously clipped, to the great loss of the public, he restored to its proper value. For these and other public services, he was first created Baron and then Earl of Hallifax, and died May 19, 1715.

There are likewise some monuments of less grandeur and magnificence in this aisle, particularly one to the memory of George Saville, created by King Charles I. Baron of Eland, and Viscount Halifax, afterwards Earl, and lastly Marquis of Hallifax. He was Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal for some time in the reigns of King Charles II. of King James II. and King William, and at the beginning of the reign of King James II. he was for a few months Lord President of the Council. He died April 5, 1695.

Here is the lofty and magnificent monument of Queen Elizabeth, erected to her memory by King James I. her successor. The inscription speaks her character, high descent, and the memorable acts of her glorious reign: "That she was the mother of her Country, and the Patroness of Religion and Learning; and she was herself skilled in many languages, adorned with every excellence of mind and person, and endowed with princely virtues beyond her sex; that in her reign religion was refined to its primitive purity; peace was established; money restored to its just value; domestic insurrections quelled; France delivered from intestine troubles; the Netherlands supported; the Spanish Armada defeated; Ireland, almost lost by the secret contrivances of Spain, recovered; the revenues of both Universities improved by a law of provisions; and, in short, all England enriched: That she was a most prudent governess, 45 years a virtuous and triumphant Queen; truly religious, and blessed in all her great affairs:

affairs : And that after a calm and resigned death in the 70th year of her age, she left her mortal part to be deposited in this church, which she established upon a new footing, till by Christ's Word she is called to immortality." She died March 24, 1602.

The bloody Queen Mary, whose reign preceded that of Queen Elizabeth, was interred here likewise. Her name is stigmatized for her cruelty to protestants.

At the farther end is a vault, in which are deposited the bodies of King James I. and his Queen, Anne, daughter to Frederick II. King of Denmark. This Prince reigned over Scotland 59 years, and over England 22 years. He was son to Lord Darnley, by Mary Queen of Scots, who fell a sacrifice to the policy of Queen Elizabeth. He died March 16, 1625, aged 60, after a long and peaceable reign, which added nothing to the glory of these realms.

Over this vault is a small tomb with the figure of a child, erected to the memory of Mary, third daughter to King James I. born at Greenwich, in 1605; and soon afterwards committed to the care of Lady Knevet, in whose house, at Stanwell, she died, December 16, 1607, at two years old.

There is also another monument, representing a child in the cradle, erected to the memory of Sophia, fourth daughter of the same King, born at Greenwich, in 1606, and died in three days.

Against the end wall is a beautiful altar raised by King Charles II. to the memory of Edward V. and his brother, who by their treacherous Uncle, Richard III. were murdered in the Tower (of which an account is given in the history of that fortress, to which we refer.) The inscription, which is in Latin, gives a particular account of their sad catastrophe, and is in English thus : *Here lie the reliques of Edward V. King of England, and Richard Duke of York ; who, being confined in the Tower, and there stifled with pillows, were privately and meanly buried by order of their perfidious Uncle, Richard the Usurper : Their bones, long enquired after*
and

and wished for, after lying 201 years in the rubbish of the stairs, (i. e. those lately leading to the chapel of the White Tower), were, on the 7th of July, 1674, by undoubted proofs, discovered; being buried deep in that place. Charles II. pitying their unhappy fate, ordered these unfortunate Princes to be laid among the reliques of there predecessors, in the year 1678, and the 20th of his reign.

It is remarkable that Edward was born Nov. 4, 1470, in the sanctuary belonging to this church, whither his mother took refuge during the contest between the houses of York and Lancaster; at eleven years of age, upon the death of his father, he was proclaimed King, and on the 23d of June, 1483, about two years after, was murdered in the manner already related.

Richard his brother, was born May 28, 1474, and married while a child to Ann Mowbray, heiress of Norfolk.

Just as you go out of this aisle, you will be shewn, in another wainscot press, the effigy of General Monk, who had so great a share in the restoration of King Charles II. to the throne of his ancestors. He is represented in armour, and his ducal cap is generally made use of by your guide to receive your bounty, few people going away without putting something into it, the salary of the conductor being but small. He died on the 4th of January, 1669, and was buried here in a most honourable manner, in a vault in this aisle still called Albemarle vault.

Of the MONUMENTS, &c. in the CHAPEL of St. PAUL.

THOUGH you are generally shewn by your guides this chapel before that of Henry VII. yet to preserve the order of place, we have proceeded as they will appear regularly one after another upon the range; and here, as you enter upon your left hand, you will see a lofty monument erected to the

the memory of Sir John Puckering, Knt. remarkable, as his inscription sets forth, for his knowledge in the laws, as well as piety, wisdom, and many other virtues. He was Lord Keeper of the Great Seal of England four years, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, in which office he died April 20, 1596. His epitaph in Latin, over his effigy, is thus translated :

The public care and laws engaged my breast,

To live was toilsome, but to die is rest ;

*Wealth, maces, guards, crowns, titles, things, that
fade,*

The prey of time and sable death are made.

VIRTUE INSPIRES MEN.

His wife this statue rears to her loved spouse,

The test of constancy and marriage vows.

" I trust I shall see the Lord in the land of the living."

Adjoining to this is an ancient monument, now pretty much decayed, on which are the effigies of Sir James Fullerton and his Lady, with an Epitaph upon a table of black marble, which has something of a quaintness not unfrequent in the writings of those days :

Here lie the remains of Sir JAMES FULLERTON, Knt. First Gentleman of the Bed-chamber to King Charles the First (Prince and King,) a generous rewarder of all virtue, a severe reprover of all vice, a profest renouncer of all vanity. He was a firm pillar to the Commonwealth, a faithful patron to the Catholic Church, a fair pattern to the British Court. He lived to the welfare of his country, to the honour of his Prince, to the glory of his God. He died FULLER of faith than of fear, FULLER of resolution than of pains, FULLER of honour than of days.

In the middle of this chapel is a table monument, railed in, on which lie the effigies of Sir Giles Daubeny, created Lord Daubeny in the first year of the reign of Henry VII. and dame Elizabeth, his wife. He seems to have been a man of great authority in the
reign

reign of Henry VII. as he was Lord Lieutenant of Calais, in France, Lord Chamberlain to his Majesty, Knight of the most noble Order of the Garter, and father to Henry Lord Daubeny, the first and last Earl of Bridgewater of that surname, by Elizabeth, of the ancient family of the Arundels in Cornwall. He died May 22, 1507, and his Lady in 1500.

Here also is a magnificent monument of alabaster, with pillars of Lydian marble gilt, on the table whereof lies the effigy of a venerable person in a Chancellor's habit, with four sons and four daughters kneeling on the base; this monument appears by the inscription to have been erected to the memory of Sir Thomas Bromley, Knt. Privy-Counsellor to Queen Elizabeth, and eight years Chancellor, in which office he died, April 12, 1587, to the grief of all good men. The eight children depicted on his tomb, were all by his Lady Elizabeth, of the family of Fortescue.

There is also a very stately but plain monument, whereon, in a half-raised posture, sits the effigy of Sir Dudley Carleton, afterwards made Viscount Dorchester, for his eminent services to King Charles I. and his father, both abroad and at home. He was a person, as appears by the inscription on his monument, well versed in the languages, customs, and laws of most of the European nations, and was entrusted, both by King James I. and his successor, with the most important foreign negotiations. After the death of King James he was sent into Holland, and was the last Deputy who voted in the Assembly of the States, of which great privilege the crown of England had been possessed from the beginning of Queen Elizabeth's reign to this period.

To the East of this monument is another very stately one of alabaster, to the memory of Frances Countess of Sussex, whose effigy lies in a cumbent posture, with a coronet on her head, resting on an embroidered cushion, and her body magnificently robed.

robed. This great lady was wife to Thomas Ratcliffe, Earl of Suffex, Lord Deputy of Ireland, and Knight of the Garter, &c. and daughter to Sir William Sydney, of Penshurst, Knt. By her last will, having out-lived her husband, she instituted a divinity lecture in this Abbey, gave 5000*l.* towards the building of a new college in Cambridge, now called Sidney Suffex College, and left a sufficient yearly revenue for the maintenance of one master, ten fellows, and twenty scholars, either in the said new college, or else in Clare-Hall. To her relations she was most kind, to the poor and prisoners most liberal, and to the ministers of the word of God most charitable, as her inscription shews. She died April 15. 1589, aged 58.

In this chapel is a monument erected to the memory of Sir Henry Belasyse, Knt. Lieutenant-General, some time Governor of Galway, in Ireland, and afterwards of Berwick upon Tweed, in the reign of King William III. He died Dec. 16, 1717, aged 69. Bridget, wife to his only son William Belasyse, Esq; died July 28, 1735, aged 20.

Next to this is a monument of black touchstone, very remarkably differing from every other in the Abbey. On the top of it is a circular frame of gilt brass, enclosing the bust of Ann Lady Cottington, wife to Francis Lord Cottington, Baron of Hanworth, so created by King Charles I. She was daughter of Sir William Meredith, of Denbighshire, by Jane his wife, of the family of the Palmers, in Kent, and died February 22, 1633, in the 33d year of her age, having had four daughters and a son, all of whom died before their father, who on a table monument beneath lies in effigy, resting on his left arm, and over a satyr's head is this inscription in English: " Here lies Francis Lord Cottington, of Hanworth, who in the reign of King Charles I. was Chancellor of his Majesty's Exchequer, Master of the Court of Wards, Constable of the Tower, Lord High Treasurer

furor of England, one of the privy council. He was twice Ambassador in Spain, once for the said King, and a second time for King Charles II. now reigning, to both which he most signally shewed his allegiance and fidelity, during the unhappy civil broils of those times; and for his faithful adherence to the crown (the usurper prevailing) was forced to fly his country, and during his exile died at Valadolid, in Spain, June 19, 1652, in the 74th year of his age, whence his body was brought and here interred by Charles Cottington, Esq. his nephew and heir, in 1679."

There is here also a very old Gothic monument, erected to the memory of Lewis Robert, or Robfart, a foreigner, but standard-bearer to Henry V. a Knight of the Bath, and afterwards of the Garter, and at length created Lord Bouchier. His wife was Elizabeth, daughter to Sir Bartholomew Bouchier, and probably a relation to Geoffry Chaucer, the old English Poet.

We now ascend up a little stair-case on the left-hand side, that leads to St. EDWARD'S CHAPEL, where the awful solemnity of the place, the sacred remains of royal magnificence, and the prospect of what will be the end of all human glory, cannot but strike the mind with serious contemplation.

Of the TOMBS, &c. in the chapel of St. EDWARD.

The first curiosity that commands your reverence is the ancient venerable shrine of St. Edward, which stands in the center of this chapel, and was once the glory of England, but now neglected, defaced, and much abused. This shrine was erected by Henry III. upon the canonization of Edward, King of England, (the third of that name, and the last of the Saxon race,) by Pope Alexander III. who caused his name to be placed in the catalogue of saints, and issued his bull to the Abbot Laurence, and the convent of Westminster, enjoining, "That his body be honoured

noured here upon earth, as his soul is glorified in heaven." He died in 1066, and was canonized in 1269.

On the south side of this shrine, Editha, daughter to Goodwyn Earl of Kent, and Queen to St. Edward, lies interred. The writers of those times commend her for beauty, learning, prudent oeconomy, gentle manners, and inimitable skill in needle work, having wrought with her own hands the curious and magnificent robes the King used to wear on his collar days. She died May 1, 1118. Part of a Latin epitaph on this excellent princess has been handed down, and is to this effect:

*Success ne'er sat exulting in her eye,
Nor disappointment heav'd the troubled sigh;
Prosperity ne'er sudden'd o'er her brow,
While glad in trouble she enjoy'd her woe:
Beauty nor made her vain, nor scepters proud,
Nor titles taught to scorn the meaner croud.
Supreme humility was awful grace,
And her chief charms a bashfulness of face.*

On the north side of this chapel is an ancient tomb of admirable workmanship and materials, the pannels being of polished porphyry, and the Mosaic work round them of gold and scarlet: at the corners of the table are twisted pillars gilt and enamelled, and the effigy of Henry III. upon it is of gilt brass, finely executed. He died in 1272, after a troublesome reign of 56 years, aged 65, and was buried by the Knights Templars, of whose order his father was the founder, with such splendor, that Wykes, the monk, says, he made a more magnificent figure when dead, than he had ever done while living.

At the feet of Henry III. is an ancient table monument of grey marble, on which lies the effigy of Eleanor, Queen to Edward I. of whose remarkable story a large account is given in the Historical Description of the Tower, just published, to which we refer. On the sides of this monument are engraven the arms of Castile and Leon, quarterly, and those of Ponthieu hanging

hanging on vines and oak trees. And round the copper verge is embossed this inscription in Saxon characters, *Icy gist Alianor jadis Reyne d'Angleterre, femme a Rex Edward Fiz.* That is, *Here lies Eleanor, formerly Queen of England, wife to King Edward the First.* It is remarkable the body only of this Queen lies here interred, and her heart in the choir of the Friars Predicants in London.

In this chapel you will likewise observe a large plain coffin of grey marble, composed of seven stones; four make the sides, two the ends, and one the cover. This rough unpolished tomb enclosed the body of the glorious King Edward I. of whom we have just been speaking. He was son to Henry III. and born at Westminster June 17, 1239; named Edward, in honour of St. Edward, his father's patron and predecessor, and afterwards Longshanks, from his tall and slender body. He is called Edward I, because he was the first of that name after the Conquest. Of his achievements much is spoken in our Description of the Tower. He died July 7, 1307, after a reign of 34 years, and a life of 68.

Near that of Henry III. is a small monument covered with a slab of black Lydian, finely polished, in memory of Elizabeth Tudor, second daughter of King Henry VII. who died at Eltham in Kent, Sept. 14, 1495, aged three years, from whence she was removed in great funeral pomp, and here buried.

Here is likewise another table monument in memory of Margaret, daughter to Edward IV. by Elizabeth Woodville, his Queen, which has part of an inscription upon it, shewing her name, quality, and age, being only nine months. She died April 19, 1472.

Next to this chapel is that of Henry V. parted from it only by an iron screen, on each side of which are images big as the life, and guarding as it were the stair-case ascending to the chauntry over it. Here you will see the magnificent tomb of that glorious

glorious and warlike Prince, Henry of Monmouth, so called from the place of his nativity; of whose gallant actions we have already spoken in our Description of the Tower. This prince was guilty of great extravagancies in his youth, and is said, with Sir John Falstaff, to belong to a gang of sharpers, yet, upon his advancement to the crown, made a most excellent King, and by the memorable battle of Agincourt acquired to himself and the English nation, immortal glory. He died in France, in the 34th year of his age, and the 10th of his reign.

Near this tomb lay inclosed in an old wooden chest, the remains of Catherine his Queen, which are put under ground. She was youngest daughter to Charles the VIth of France, and being of extraordinary beauty, the King, upon casually seeing her, was so enamoured, that he swore to the Duke of Burgundy, that he would either have her in marriage, or he would drive the King of France out of his kingdom, and him from his Dukedom; which resolution being entered upon, the marriage was consented to, and celebrated by the Archbishop of Sens, in the church of St. Katherine, at Troys. She died Jan. 2, 1437.

In this chapel is an antient tomb of black marble, to the memory of Philippa, third daughter to William Earl of Hainault, and Queen to King Edward III. with whom she lived forty two years, and bore him fourteen children. Harding tells us, that when an embassy was sent to chuse one of the Earl's daughters, a certain English Bishop advised to chuse the lady with the la gest hips, as promising a numerous progeny. She died Aug. 15, 1369; and the King, her husband, bestowed a profusion of expence in performing her exequies, and erecting her tomb, round which were placed, as ornaments, the brazen statues of no less than thirty Kings, Princes, and noble personages, her relations.

Adjoining to this is the tomb of Edward III. which is likewise very antient, and covered with a Gothic canopy.

nopy. On a table of grey marble lies the effigy of this Prince, though his corpse was deposited in the same grave with the Queen's, according to her request on her death-bed. This tomb was surrounded like the former with statues, particularly those of his children; and at the head of it is placed the shield and sword carried before him in France. The sword is seven feet long, and weighs eighteen pounds. He died June 21, 1377, aged 64.

Next adjoining to this is another tomb erected to the memory of Richard II. and his Queen; over which is a canopy of wood, remarkable for a curious painting of the Virgin Mary, and our Saviour, still visible upon it. This Richard was son to Edward the Black Prince, and grandson to Edward III. above spoken of, whom he succeeded at eleven years of age. He was murdered on St. Valentine's day, 1399. — In the same tomb lies his Queen, Anne, daughter to Charles IV. and sister to Wenceslaus, Emperor and King of Bohemia, who brought him neither dowry nor issue. She died at Shene, June 7, 1394, after being married 12 years.

Between the shrine of St. Edward and the tomb of Queen Phillippa, under a large stone, once finely plated with brass, lies the great Thomas of Woodstock, Duke of Gloucester, uncle to the above Richard II. and murdered by him: He was brother to the Black Prince, and sixth and youngest son to Edward III. He was murdered Sept. 8, 1397.

In this chapel was interred the heart of Henry d'Almaine, son to Richard, King of the Romans, brother to Henry III. He was sacrilegiously assassinated in the church of St. Silvester, at Viterbo, as he was performing his devotions before the High Altar. Simon and Guido Montfort, sons to Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester, were the assassins, in revenge for their father's death, who, with their brother Henry, was slain in the battle of Evesham, in fighting against their lawful sovereign. The picture of this murder

murder the inhabitants had painted, and hung up in the church, where we are told it still remains. This murder happened in 1270, and the year after the body of Henry was brought to England, and buried in the monastery of St. Hellen's; but his heart was put in a cup, and placed near St. Edward's shrine.

In this chapel, in a handsome wainscot press, is the effigy of Edmund Sheffield, Duke of Buckingham, who died at Rome, Oct. 30, 1735, and was buried in Henry VIIIth's chapel, January 31, 1736. He died at the age of 19 years, 9 months, and 19 days, and was the second and last Duke of this noble family.

The next place we enter is directly opposite to the stair-case that we now descend, and is called

St. ERASMUS'S CHAPEL.

The first on the right hand, as you enter, is a handsome monument to the memory of Mrs. Mary Kendall, daughter of Thomas Kendall, Esq. by Mrs. Mary Haller, of Killigrath in Cornwall, who died in her 33d year. Her many virtues, as her epitaph sets forth, "rendered her every way worthy of that close union and friendship in which she lived with Lady Catherine Jones; and in testimony of which she desired that even her ashes, after death, might not be divided; and therefore ordereth herself here to be interred, where she knew that excellent lady designed one day to rest, near the grave of her beloved and religious mother Elizabeth Countess of Ranelagh." She was born at Westminster, November 8, 1677; and died at Epsom, March 4, 1710.

In this chapel is an antient monument erected to the memory of Sir Thomas Vaughan, Knt. Chamberlain to Edward Prince of Wales, and Treasurer to King Edward IV.

Next to this is a monument erected to the memory of Col. Edward Popham, and his Lady, whose statues in white marble, as large as life, stand under a lofty canopy, resting their arms in a thoughtful posture upon

upon a marble altar, on which lie the gloves of an armed Knight. This Col. Popham was an active officer in Cromwell's army, and on his tomb was inscribed his achievements; but at the restoration, the inscription was ordered to be defaced, and the whole monument demolished; which however, at the intercession of some of his Lady's relations, who had eminently served his Majesty, was preserved; the face of the stone on which the inscription was engraven, turned inwards, and no other injury done to the monument.

Thomas Carey, second son to the Earl of Monmouth, has a monument in this chapel erected to his memory. He was of the bed chamber to King Charles I. and is said to have died of grief, in 1668, at the age of 33, for the unhappy fate of his Royal Master.

Thomas Cecil, Earl of Exeter, Baron Burleigh, Knight of the Garter, and Privy-councillor to King James, has a large table monument in the middle of this chapel, whereon is his effigy in his robes with a lady on his right side, and a vacant space on his left for another. The lady on his right side is Dorothy Nevil, his first wife, daughter and coheiress to the noble Lord Latimer; and the vacant space was left for his second wife, Frances Bridges, of the noble family of Chandos; but, as the right side was taken up, she gave express orders by her will, not to place her effigy on his left; notwithstanding which they are all buried together in one vault, as the inscription expresses.

But the most magnificent monument in this chapel stands against the east wall, in the very place where stood the altar of St. John Baptist. It was erected to the memory of Henry Carey, first cousin to Q. Elizabeth, created Baron of Hunsdon in Hertfordshire in 1558, was some time Governor of Berwick, Lord Chamberlain to Q. Elizabeth, Privy-counsellor, and Knight of the Garter; but not being preferred as he expected, laid the disappointment so much to heart, that he languished for a long time on a sick bed, at which the Queen being moved too late, created him
an

an Earl, and ordered the patent and robes to be laid before him, but without effect. He died July 23, 1596, aged 72.

Against the south wall there is a very antient stone monument, where, under a Gothic canopy, lies the figure of a Bishop properly habited, supposed to be Thomas Ruthell, made Bishop of Durham by Henry VIII. He had been secretary of state to Henry VII. and was by Henry VIII. made a Privy-Counsellor, and sent on several embassies abroad. He died immensely rich, in 1524.

William of Colchester has also an antient stone monument in this chapel, whereon lies his effigy properly habited, the head supported by an angel, the feet by a lamb.

A third antient monument here, is that of George Flaccet, Abbot of Westminster in the time of Henry VII. of whom we can find nothing material. He died about the year 1414. On this monument stands the stone coffin of Thomas Mything, bishop of Hereford, sometime Abbot of Westminster, and Privy-counsellor to King Edward IV.

Of the TOMBS, &c. in the Chapel of ISLIP, otherwise St. JOHN BAPTIST.

In this chapel of Islip there are but two monuments of considerable note; that of John Islip, Abbot of Westminster, the founder; and that of Sir Christopher Hatton, son and heir of John Hatton, and nearest in the male line to Christopher Hatton, Chancellor in the reign of Q. Elizabeth, whose estate he inherited after the death of Sir William Newport, the Chancellor's sister's son.

That of Islip is a plain marble table, standing in the centre, supported with four small pillars of brass; over which, on the roof, was antiently a fine painting of our Saviour on the cross, destroyed by the Puritans in Cromwell's time, who were enemies to every thing that favoured of Popish idolatry, though ever so masterly.

terly. This Islip was a great favourite with Henry VII. and was employed by him in decorating his new chapel, and in repairing and beautifying the whole Abbey. He dedicated his own chapel to St. John Baptist, and died January 2, 1510.

The tomb of Sir Christopher Hatton is worth notice. The principal figures are a knight in armour, and a lady in deep mourning, both the figures resting on the ascending sides of a triangular pediment, parted in the middle by a trunkless helmet. Over their heads is a neat piece of architecture, in the centre whereof is a scroll with their arms, held up by naked boys, one of which holds a torch over the Knight, put out and reversed, to shew that Sir Christopher died first; the other over the lady, holds his torch erect, and burning, to signify that she survived him. This lady was Alice, daughter of Thomas Fanshaw, Esq. by whom Sir Christopher had twelve children, and of whom six survived him. He died September 10, 1619.

WAX FIGURES:

In a chauntry over this chapel are handsome wainscot presses, which contain the effigies of Queen Elizabeth, King William and Queen Mary, and Queen Ann, in their coronation robes. But what eclipses the brilliancy of those effigies, is the admirable figure of the great Earl of Chatham in his parliamentary robes, lately introduced at a considerable expence. It so well represents the original, that there is nothing wanting but real life; for it seems to speak as you approach it. The eagerness of connoisseurs and foreign artists to see this figure, and the satisfaction it affords them, justly places it among the first of the kind ever seen in this or any other country.

Of the TOMBS, &c. in the Chapel of St. JOHN the EVANGELIST.

In the centre of this Chapel is a most curious monument to the memory of Sir Francis Vere, a gentleman

man of the first reputation both for learning and arms; but being trained from his youth in the camp, he made the art of war his particular study; in which he was equalled by few, excelled by none.—His monument is a table supported by four knights kneeling, on which lie the several parts of a complete suit of armour, and underneath the effigy of Sir Francis, lying, as if undressed, in a loose gown on a quilt of alabaster. This great warrior, was 30 years in the Dutch service, 20 of which he commanded the auxiliary troops of England, and gained immortal honor: He died Aug. 28, 1608, in the 54th year of his age. On the base of his monument is a short Latin inscription in letters of gold, shewing to whom it belongs; that he was nephew to the Earl of Oxford, and Governor of Portsmouth and the Brille; and that his disconsolate widow, out of the abundance of her affection, had consecrated this monument to his memory.

Eastward to this, and close to the wall, is a monument, on which is represented, in relief, the siege of a town; alluding perhaps to that of Newport, in the Netherlands. The principal figure is a general on horseback holding a batton, and having one eye blemished. As this monument was erected to the memory of Sir George Holles, nephew to Sir Francis Vere, and a Major General under him, we are inclined to think that this piece of sculpture is intended to perpetuate the story of that memorable battle, in which Sir Francis was wounded, and acquired much glory. A cannon being rendered very conspicuous, seems to point that out as the instrument by which his horse was killed; and the blemish in the general's eye, the hurt he might receive when he fell. On one side of this pedestal sits a Pallas, on the other Belona, lamenting the death of the great warrior represented above in a Roman habit, standing erect upon a lofty altar, with a cherub supporting the plinth whereon he stands. This monument is very ingeniously executed. Sir George died May 16, 1626, aged 50.

Near the tomb of Sir Francis lies Aubrey de Vere, the last Earl of Oxford of that name; which title had continued in a direct line to this noble family ever since the year 1155. Aubrey was the 20th and last Earl, and enjoyed this title 70 years. He was Chief Justice in Eyre, &c. in the reign of Charles II. Lord of the Bed-chamber, Privy-counsellor, Colonel of the Royal Regiment of Horse Guards, and Lord Lieutenant of the county of Essex, and Lieutenant-general of the forces in the reign of William III. and also Knight of the Garter. March 12, 1702, he died without issue male, and the Queen conferred the Earldom of Oxford with that of Mortimer on Robert Harley, First Lord of her Majesty's Treasury.

In this chapel were formerly some very antient monuments, of which only one now remains; this has the image of an Abbot in his mass habit, curiously engraved on brass, representing John de Eastney, who died March 4, 1498. By the records of the church he appears to have been a great benefactor to it; he ornamented the grand west window with some noble paintings in glass, of which some little still remains. He gave the screen to the chapel, and presented two images gilt, for the altars of St. Peter and St. Paul, and one for the Chapter-house. He paid the king 1000*l.* on account of the merchants, and 3070*l.* to the court of Rome, due for the confirmation of Abbots.

Just before the door of this chapel a grey marble stone bears the figure of an armed Knight, resting his feet on a lion, and his head on a grey-hound, which, as the register informs us, represents Sir John Harpe-don, Kat. who died in 1457.

Within the door is another ancient tomb of free-stone on the north side of this chapel, under which lies buried Sir Thomas Parry, Knt. Treasurer of the Household, Master of the Court of Wards and Liveries to Q. Elizabeth. He died Dec. 15, 1560.

Of

Of the TOMBS, &c, in the Chapel of
St. MICHAEL.

In this chapel was lately erected a stately monument to the memory of Joseph Gascoigne Nightingale and his Lady, with the following inscription: "Here rest the ashes of Joseph Gascoigne Nightingale, of Mamhead, in the county of Devon, Esq. who died July 20, 1752, aged 56: and of Lady Elizabeth his wife, daughter and coheirefs of Washington, Earl of Ferrers, who died Aug. 17, 1734, aged 27. Their only son Washington Gascoigne Nightingale, Esq. deceased, in memory of their virtues, did by his last will order this monument to be erected.

This is a capital performance of that great master of sculpture Mr. Roubiliac; and has been, and now is, visited and justly admired by all judges of merit, and lovers of ingenuity. Above is represented a lady expiring in the arms of her husband; beneath, sily peeping from a tomb, the King of Terrors presents his grim visage, pointing his unerring dart to the dying figure, at which sight the husband, suddenly struck with astonishment, seems to clasp her to his bosom, to defend her from the fatal stroke.

On the opposite side is the magnificent monument of the Earl and Countess of Mountrath. The design is truly grand, and the execution masterly. On the summit is the representation of the splendid mansions of the blessed, with cherubim and seraphim; and on a sarcophagus beneath, are two principal figures, the one an angel ascending on a cloud, the other the Countess in the attitude of rising from the dead, and as supported by the Angel, who holds her up with his left hand, and with his right points to heaven, where a seat is prepared for her, and where another angel is ready to receive her, and to crown her with a wreath of glory. The inscription is in Latin thus translated:

Sacred to the memory of Algernon, Earl of Moun-
C 3 trath,

trath, and Diana his Countess, who surviving him, caused this monument to be erected, 1771.

*Thus, while on earth, who joy in mutual love,
Beyond the grave shall find their joys improve.*

There are beauties in this monument that exceed description; the pleasure in the countenance of the receiving angel is inimitable, and the fine feathering of the wings has a lightness which nature only can surpass.

Near to this is a monument of note, sacred to the memory of Sarah Duchess of Somerset, relict of John Seymour, Duke of Somerset, daughter of Sir Edward Alston, Knt. On the base of this monument sit two charity-boys, one on each side, bewailing the death of their great benefactress, who is represented in a modern dress, resting upon her arm, under a canopy of state, and looking earnestly up at a group of cherubim issuing from the clouds above her. Underneath is a Latin inscription to this effect: "Here lies the late illustrious Duchess of Somerset, celebrated for charity and benevolence, who erected a grammar-school for boys at Tottenham, in Middlesex, enlarged the income of the Green-Coat Hospital at Westminster, largely endowed Brazen Nose College in Oxford, and St. John's in Cambridge, for the education and instruction of youth in piety and good literature. She was likewise an encourager of trade and handicrafts, and had a tender regard to old age, by erecting an alms-house at Froxfield in Wiltshire, for 30 widows. She was very charitable to the poor of St. Margaret's, Westminster, where she instituted a Lecture, and gave many stately ornaments to the church." She died Oct. 5, 1692.

Of the TOMBS, &c. in the Chapel of St. ANDREW.

In the centre of this chapel stands that most stately and magnificent monument erected to the memory of Sir Henry Norris, his Lady, and six sons. He was ancestor to the present Earl of Abingdon, and for his valour in the Low-countries, in the reign of Q. Elizabeth,

zabeth, was created Lord Norris of Rycot. This monument has a fine representation of an encampment, in relief, and is otherwise beautifully ornamented; but having no inscription, the date is left uncertain.

Against the east wall there is a very neat monument to the memory of Susannah Jane Davidson, only daughter of William Davidson, as the inscription sets forth, of Rotterdam, merchant, whom it pleased the Almighty to visit in the bloom of life with a lingering disease, of which she died at Paris, Jan. 1, 1767, aged 20.

Over the inscription is the representation of a very pleasing face; and over that, on an oval ground, is depicted, in relief, the young lady just expiring, Death having struck his dart in her breast: An Angel supports her, pointing to the joys of heaven.

Here is also a monument erected to the memory of Ann, wife of James Kirton, of Castle Carey, Somersetshire, Gent. She died Sept. 7, 1603. In one corner is the very ancient monument of Abbot Kirton, which is worth observing, having several labels in black letter all round the portrait, which stands upon eagles crowned, alluding perhaps to his high descent from the antient and illustrious family of Codilbic. He appears to have been a person of great eminence. He died Oct. 3, 1466.

In all the chapels there are many honourable personages not distinguished by monuments or inscriptions, of whom, perhaps, it might be expected we should take some notice; but as we do not professedly write a register of burials, we must refer the curious to the guides, who are generally well informed in these matters, and from whom it is not doubted but all possible satisfaction will be obtained.

OF THE TOMBS IN THE AREA.

Having now taking a view of all that is curious in the ten chapels of this Abbey, we shall just point out the monuments worthy of notice in the Area, before we enter the crosses and aisles that are common to all

spectators. In returning through the Area, after visiting the chapels, are placed on your right and left two magnificent monuments to the memory of Field-marshal John E. Ligonier, and Major-general James Wolfe.

That on the right, to the memory of the Field-marshal, has nothing striking in the design. The principal figure representing History, with a pen in her right hand, and a scroll in her left, is, indeed, truly elegant, but vacant and inexpressive. In fact, as she has merely the names of the battles, in which her hero fought, to recite, she has very little to think of, and therefore, instead of minding what she is about, her attention, if any is expressed, is turned another way. The sculptor, however, has been happy in exhibiting an admirable likeness of his Lordship in profile, and the medallions of the four Kings under whom his Lordship served are likewise much admired. The emblems of war, and other decorations, are very masterly.

The inscription is only a recital of his Lordship's titles and places, his age 92, and his death 28th of April, 1770.

On the scroll held by History is the following list of battles : Schellenbergh, Blenheim, Ramillies, Oudenarde, Tanieres, Malplaquet, Dettingen, Fontenoy, Rocoux, and Laffeldt.

On the left, is the superb monument erected by Government to the memory of Gen. Wolfe. The subject is the tragic story of the General's death in the very moment of victory. He is represented in the last agonies of expiring heroism, with his hand closing the wound which the ball that killed him had made in his breast, and falling into the arms of a grenadier, who catches and endeavours to support him on his haunches, while with one hand he holds his feeble arm, and with the other points to Glory, in the form of an angel in the clouds, holding forth a wreath ready to crown him. On the pyramid, in relief, is the

the faithful Highland serjeant who attended him, in whose countenance the *big sorrow* at the mournful sight of his dying master is so powerfully and pathetically expressed, that the most insensible human being cannot look upon him without, in some sort, sharing in his grief.

This monument does equal honour to the artist who designed it, and the sculptor by whom it was executed. Every part is masterly. The lions that rest upon the base, and the wolves heads that ornament the flanks, are animated; but, above all, the alt-relief that decorates the front, and represents the landing at Quebec, conveys such a lively view of the horrid rocks and precipices which the soldiers had to climb, and the sailors to surmount with the cannon, before they could approach to attack the enemy, that one cannot tell which most to admire, the bravery of the troops, who could conquer under such difficulties, or the art of the sculptor, who could so strikingly bring them forth. The inscription carries no marks of ostentation, but simply records the fact in the following words:

To the memory of James Wolfe, Major-general and Commander in Chief of the British land forces on an expedition against Quebec: who, after surmounting, by ability and valour, all obstacles of art and nature, was slain in the moment of victory on the 13th of September, 1759:

The King and the Parliament of Great-Britain dedicate this monument.

On the right side of this you will see a table monument to the memory of Bishop Duppa, tutor to K. Charles II. a man of such exemplary piety, lively conversation, and excess of good-nature, that when King Charles I. was a prisoner in Carisbrook-Castle, he thought himself happy in the company of so good a man. He was born at Greenwich, and educated first at Westminster-School, and then at Christ-Church College, Oxford, of which he was afterwards Dean; and being pitched upon for preceptor to the then

Prince of Wales, was first made B. of Chichester, from thence translated to Salisbury, and after the restoration, to the see of Winchester. He died March 26, 1662, in the 74th year of his age.

Next to this is a monument lately erected to the memory of Sir James Adolphus Oughton, late Commander in Chief of his Majesty's forces in North-Britain, composed of plain Carrara white marble. The tablet on which the inscription is written is capped with a cornice, which carries a vase ornamented with serpentine flutes encircling a small medallion of Sir James. The pyramid is of the rare and much esteemed antique Pero-bramo marble. The inscription is a recital of his military employments; and a record of his death, April 14, 1780, in the 61st year of his age.

Here in this area were formerly three very ancient monuments, but now so very much obscured or defaced as not to be much noticed. The first, of freestone, made like a close bed, is walled up, and the monument of Lord Ligonier placed against it. This tomb was canopied with an ancient gothic Arch, the sides of which were decorated with vine branches in relief, the roof within springing into many angles, under which lay the image of a lady in an antique dress, her feet resting upon lions, and her head on pillows supported by angels on each side. On the face of the tomb are six niches, on which seem to have been painted monks; and on the pedestal are still to be seen some remains of paintings admired by the curious. This monument covered the remains of Aveline Countess of Lancaster, daughter to William De Fortibus, Earl of Albemarle and Holderneffe, by Isabella, daughter and heiress of Baldwin, Earl of Devon. This lady married Edmund Earl of Lancaster, son to King Henry III. but died the very year of her marriage, Nov. 4, 1293.

Another ancient monument was of grey marble, to the memory of Aymer de Valence, second and last Earl

Earl of Pembroke of this family: he was third son to William de Valence, Earl of Pembroke, already mentioned. He was poisoned June 23, 1324.

The third ancient monument was that of Edmund Crouchback, fourth son to Henry III. so called, as some affirm, from the deformity of his person; but, according to others, from his attending his brother in the holy wars, where they wore a crouch or cross on their shoulders, as a badge of Christianity. This has been a very lofty monument, painted, gilt, and inlaid with stained glass. The inside of the canopy has been a sky with stars, but by age changed into a dull red. From this Prince the house of Lancaster claimed their right to the crown. On the base towards the Area are the remains of ten Knights armed with banners, surcoats of armour, and cross-belted, representing, undoubtedly, his expedition to the Holy Land, the number exactly corresponding with what Matthew Paris reports, namely, Edward and his brother, four Earls, and four Knights, of whom some are still discoverable, particularly the Lord Roger Clifford, as were formerly, in Waverly's time, William de Valence, and Thomas de Clare.

On the West side of the door of St. Erasmus's Chapel, is a monument erected to the memory of Juliana, only daughter of Sir Randolph Crew, Knt. Lord Chief Justice of England. She died unmarried April 22, 1621.

On the East side of the door of St. Erasmus's Chapel, is a monument erected to the memory of Jane, daughter and coheiress of Sir John Pultney, and wife to Sir Cleppesby Crew, Knt. She died Dec. 2, 1639, aged 29.

Over the door of St. Erasmus's Chapel is the monument of the Right Rev. Dr. Barnard, Lord Bishop of Londonderry.

On the same side is a monument lately erected to the memory of Admiral Holmes, who is represented in a Roman warlike habit, with his right hand resting on

a cannon mounted on a carriage. Behind is an anchor, a flag-staff, and other naval decorations, &c. Beneath is the following inscription:

To the memory of Charles Holmes, Esq. Rear Admiral of the White. He died the 21st of November, 1761, Commander in chief of his Majesty's fleet stationed at Jamaica, aged 50. Erected by his grateful nieces Mary Stanwix and Lucretia Sowle.

The next is a new monument to the memory of William Pulteney, Earl of Bath. Above is a medallion of the Earl, in the centre a large urn with the family arms. The figures of Policy and Poetry are placed on each side of the urn. The inscription is as follows: Erected to the memory of William Pulteney, Earl of Bath, by his brother the Hon. Harry Pulteney, General of his Majesty's forces, 1764. Ob. July 7, 1764, Æt. 81.

The next monument in the Area, worth observing, is that of Esther Dela Tour de Gouvernet, the Lord Eland's Lady: it is of curious white marble, representing a lady on her death-bed, with a mourner weeping over her, done finely in relief; but the light, not being properly attended to in fixing it up, strikes so strongly on the nose of the figure, that it appears like a dent, and thereby ruins the beauty of the face. The inscription is in Latin and English, and contains an encomium on her many excellent virtues. She died in 1694, aged 28.

Between the monuments of Henry III. and Q. Eleanor, in the area, is a monument to the memory of Mrs. Christian Kerr, wife to William Kerr, Esq. and daughter to Sir William Scott, Bart. both of the kingdom of Scotland. She died May 16, 1694, aged 40.

There is affixed to the corner of Henry V's chapel, a neat monument of black marble with a bust of brass, having the figures of Apollo and Minerva holding a laurel wreath over it, very elegantly designed. This, as appears by the Latin inscription, was erected to the memory

memory of Sir Robert Aiton, Knt. who in the reign of James I. was in great reputation for his writings, especially in the poetical line, He died in 1638.

Near this is an antient flat stone in the pavement, formerly inscribed to the memory of Sir John Galofre, called Ld. of Langley, natural son of Sir John Galofre, by Johannet Pufham. This Galofre was famous in the reign of Richard II. for his wisdom and valour, and was prosecuted by the discontented Lords. He died at Wallingford in Berks, in 1336.

Betwixt St. Nicholas and Henry VIIIth's chapel, is a large monument erected to the memory of Sir Tho. Ingram, Knt. Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, and Privy-councillor of K. Charles II. He died Feb. 13, 1671. This monument was erected by Frances his widow, daughter of Thomas Vis. Falconberg.

Here is likewise an old grave-stone plated with brass, representing John of Windsor, nephew to Sir William of Windsor, Lord Lieut. of Ireland, in the reign of Edward III. He died April 4, 1414.

Between the chapels of St. Nicholas and St. Edmund, is a fine bust (remarkable for the beard and whiskers, and the dress of the wig) of Richard Tufton, third son of Sir John Tufton, Bart. and brother to Nicholas E. Thanet, He died October 4, 1631. His brother Sir Humphry Tufton, Knt. caused it to be erected.

There are many persons, besides those mentioned, whose remains lie in this area, particularly Ann of Cleve, sister to the D. of Cleve, who was contracted in marriage to Henry VIII. and received with great pomp on Blackheath, January 3, 1539, married to the king on the 9th, and in July following divorced with liberty to marry again; but being sensibly touched with the indignity put upon her, she lived retired in England, with the title of L. Ann of Cleve, and saw the rival, who supplanted her, suffer a worse fate. She survived the king four years, and died in 1557.

A still

A still more unfortunate Queen lies near this last, viz Ann, Queen to Richard III. and daughter to Nevil, the great Earl of Warwick. This Lady was poisoned by that monster of cruelty her husband, to make way for a marriage with Elizabeth, daughter to his brother Edward IV. and sister to the unhappy youths he had caused to be murdered in the Tower; which marriage he never lived to consummate, being slain at the battle of Bosworth-Field.

Here are also the remains of an old monument of Sebert, King of the East Saxons, who first built this church, and died July, 616: Also of Athelgoda, his Queen, who died September 13, 615.

Of the TOMBS in the open Parts of WESTMINSTER-
ABBEY.

1. Of Mr. DRYDEN. This plain majestic monument was erected to the memory of Mr. John Dryden, by the late D. of Buckingham, who valued his writings so much, that he thought no inscription necessary to spread his fame. J. DRYDEN, *born 1632, died May 1, 1700. John Sheffield, Duke of Buckinghamshire erected this monument, 1720*, is all you can learn of this celebrated poet here, the rest you must gather from his works, many of which will be read with pleasure as long as the English language shall continue to be understood. That divine Ode of his upon St. Cecilia's day, has never been equalled, perhaps will never be excelled.

2. High on a pillar is a neat table monument to the memory of Mrs. MARTHA BIRCH, who, as the inscription shews, was daughter to Samuel Viner, Esq. and first married to Francis Millington, Esq. afterwards to Peter Birch, Prebendary of this Abbey: She died May 15, 1703, in the 50th year of her age.

3. ABRAHAM COWLEY. This monument, tho' apparently plain, is very expressive; the chaplet of laurel that begirts his urn, and the fire issuing from the mouth of the urn, are fine emblems of the glory he acquired by the spirit of his writings. The Latin inscription

scription and epitaph on the pedestal we find thus rendered into English:

“ Near this place lies Abraham Cowley, the Pindar, Horace, and Virgil of England ; and the Delight, Ornament and admiration of his age :

*While, sacred Bard, far worlds thy works proclaim,
And you survive in an immortal fame,*

*Here may you blest'd in pleasing quiet lie,
To guard thy Urn may hoary Faith stand by :*

*And all thy fav'rite tuneful Nine repair
To watch thy dust with a perpetual care.*

*Sacred for ever may this place be made,
And may no desp'rate hand presume t'invade*

*With touch unhallow'd this religious room,
Or dare affront thy venerable tomb ;*

Unmov'd and undisturb'd till time shall end,

May Cowley's dust this marbie shrine defend.

So wishes, and desires that wish may be sacred to posterity, George D. of Buckingham, who erected this monument for that incomparable man. He died in the 49th year of his age, and was carried from Buckingham-house, with honourable pomp, his exequies being attended by persons of illustrious characters of all degrees, and buried August 3, 1667.” His grave is just before the monument, as appears by a blue stone, on which is engraved his name.

4. JOHN ROBERTS, Esq. This gentleman, as the inscription tells us, was the faithful Secretary of the Rt. Hon. Henry Pelham, Minister of State to King George II. and that this marble, to his memory, was erected by his three surviving sisters : Neither his age, or his death, is mentioned.

Over the inscription is his portrait in profile, and quite above sits a delicate weeping figure by the side of an urn, in relief.

5. GEOFFERY CHAUCER. This has been a very beautiful monument in the Gothic style, but is now much defaced ; and is generally passed over with a superficial glance, except by those who never suffer any thing

thing curious to escape their notice. Geoffery Chaucer, to whose name it is sacred, is called the Father of English Poets, and flourished in the 14th Century. He was son to Sir John Chaucer, a Citizen of London, and employed by Edward III. in negociations abroad relating to trade. He was a great favourite at Court, and married the Great John of Gaunt's wife's sister. He was born in 1328, and died Oct. 25, 1400.

6. Mr. JOHN PHILIPS. The bust of this gentleman, in relief, is here represented as in an arbor interwoven with vines, laurel-branches, and apple-trees; and over it this Motto, *Honos erit huic quoque Pomo*; alluding to the high qualities ascribed to the apple in that excellent poem of his called Cyder. He was son to Stephen Philips, D. D. Archdeacon of Salop, was born at Bampton in Oxfordshire, Dec. 30, 1675, and died at Hereford, Feb. 15, 1708, of a consumption, in the prime of life. The inscription on his monument is a recital of his transcendent virtues and abilities, and is the strongest testimony of how much merit he was possessed, since that alone could inspire his great patron Sir Simon Harcourt, Knt. with such a generous friendship as to countenance and encourage him in the amplest manner when living, and to extend his regard for him even after death, by erecting this monument to his memory.

7. BARTON BOOTH, Esq. This is a very neat monument, elegantly designed, and well executed. The bust of Mr. Booth is placed between two Cherubs, one holding a wreath over his head, in the act of crowning him; the other, in a very pensive attitude, holding a scroll, on which is inscribed his descent from an antient family in Lancashire, his admission into Westminster School under Dr. Busby, his qualifications as an Actor, which procured him both the Royal Patronage and the public applause. He died in 1733, in the 54th year of his age; and this monument was erected by his surviving widow in 1772.

On

On the base the dramatic insignia lie broken and neglected.

8. MICHAEL DRAYTON. Next to that of Mr. Booth is this gentleman's monument, but by whom erected does not appear. The inscription and epitaph were formerly in letters of gold, but now almost obliterated, and therefore are here preserved :

MICHAEL DRAYTON, Esq. *a memorable Poet of his age, exchanged his Laurel for a Crown of Glory,*
anno 1631.

*Do, pious marble ! let thy readers know
What they, and what their children owe
To Drayton's name, whose sacred dust
We recommend unto thy trust :
Protect his mem'ry and preserve his story ;
Remain a lasting monument of his glory ;
And when thy ruins shall disclaim
To be the treasurer of his name,
His name that cannot fade shall be
An everlasting monument to thee.*

This Gentleman was both an excellent Poet, and a learned Antiquarian : The first appears by his Epistles and Legends ; the latter by his *Polyalbion*, which the great Seldon honoured with a comment.

9. BEN. JONSON. This monument is of fine marble, and is very neatly ensculpt and ornamented with emblematical figures, alluding perhaps to the malice and envy of his cotemporaries. His Epitaph, O RARE BEN JONSON ! appears to be rather a quaintness of humour, than intended to convey much meaning, for upon a grave-stone which covers the body of Sir Wil. Davenant, in the pavement on the West side of this cross, there is the same inscription : O RARE SIR WILLIAM DAVENANT ! and as Sir William, by whose direction this inscription was engraved upon both, seems to have adopted it as strongly characteristic, we must leave it the reader to apply it as he pleases. He was Poet-Laureat to K. James I. and cotemporary with Shakespeare, to whose writings,
when

when living, he was no friend, tho', when dead, he wrote a Poem prefixed to his plays, which does him the amplest justice. His father was a clergyman, and he was educated at Westminster-School while Mr. Camden was Master; but after his father's death, his mother marrying a bricklayer, he was forced from school and made to lay bricks. There is a story told of him, that at the building of Lincoln's-Inn he worked with his Trowel in one hand, and Horace in the other; but Mr. Camden regarding his parts, recommended him to Sir Walter Raleigh, whose son he attended in his travels, and upon his return entered himself of Cambridge. He died Aug. 16, 1637, aged 63.

10. SAMUEL BUTLER. This tomb, as by the inscription appears, was erected by John Barber, Esq. Lord Mayor of London, *that he who was destitute of all things when alive, might not want a monument when dead.* He was author of Hudibras, and was a man of consummate learning, wit, and pleasantry, peculiarly happy in his writings, though he reaped small advantage from them, and suffered great distress by reason of his narrow circumstances. He lived however to a good old age, and was buried at the expence of a private friend, in the church-yard of St. Paul's, Covent-Garden. He was born at Sternsham, in Worcester-shire, in 1612, and died at London in 1680.

11. EDMOND SPENSER. Beneath Mr. Butler's there was a rough decayed tomb of Purbeck stone, to the memory of Mr. Edmond Spenser, one of the best of English Poets, which being much decayed, a subscription was set on foot by the liberality of Mr. Mason in 1768 to restore it. The subscription succeeded, and the monument was restored as nearly as possible to the old form, but in statuary marble. His works abound with innumerable beauties, and such a variety of imagery, as is scarce to be found in any other writer, ancient or modern. On his monument is this inscription: " Here lies (expecting the second coming

coming of our Saviour Christ Jesus) the body of Edmond Spenser, the Prince of Poets in his time, whose divine spirit needs no other witness than the works which he left behind him. He was born in London in 1553, and died in 1598."

12. JOHN MILTON. He was a great polemical and political writer, and Latin Secretary to Oliver Cromwell; but what have immortalized his name are those two inimitable pieces, *Paradise Lost* and *Regained*. He was born at London in 1604, and died at Bunhill (perhaps the same as Bunhill-fields) in 1674, leaving three daughters behind him unprovided for; and not long since a grand-daughter of his was relieved by a benefit at the Theatre Royal in Drury-Lane. In 1737, Mr. Auditor Benson erected this monument to his memory.

13. Under MILTON is an elegant monument lately erected to the memory of Mr. GRAY. This monument seems expressive of the compliment contained in the Epitaph, where the Lyric Muse in *alt relief* is holding a medallion of the Poet, and at the same time pointing the finger up to the bust of Milton which is directly over it.

No more the Grecian muse unrival'd reigns;

To Briton let the nations homage pay;

She felt a Homer's fire in Milton's strains,

A Pindar's rapture in the lyre of Gray.

Died July 30, 1771, aged 54.

14. THOMAS SHADWELL. This monument, which is of curious marble, ornamented with a fine mantling urn, and bust, and crowned with a chaplet of bays, was erected by Dr. John Shadwell, to the memory of his deceased father. The inscription sets forth, that he was descended from an antient family in Staffordshire, was Poet-Laureat and Historiographer in the reign of King William, and died Nov. 20, 1692, in the 55th year of his age. He was author of several plays, was satirized by Dryden under the character of Ogg, in the 2d part of *Abfalom and Achitophel*.

Achitophel. He died at Chelsea by taking opium, to which he had been long accustomed, and was there buried.

15. MATTHEW PRIOR. This stately monument is finely decorated. On one side the pedestal stands the figure of Thalia, one of the Nine Muses, with a flute in her hand; and on the other History, with her book shut; between both is the bust of the deceased upon a raised altar of fine marble, on the outermost side of which is a Latin inscription, importing, that while he was busied in writing the history of his own times, Death interposed, and broke both the thread of his discourse and of his life, Sept. 18, 1721, in the 57th year of his age. Over the bust is a pediment, on the ascending sides of which are two boys, one with an hour glass in his hand run out, the other holding a torch reversed; on the apex of the pediment is an urn, and on the base of the monument a long inscription, reciting the principal employments in which he had been engaged; particularly, that, by order of K. William and Q. Mary, he assisted at the Congress of the confederate powers at the Hague in 1690; in 1697, was one of the plenipotentiaries at the peace of Ryswick; and in the following year was of the embassy to France, and also Secretary of State in Ireland. In 1700 he was made one of the board of trade; in 1711 First Commissioner of the Customs; and lastly, in the same year, was sent by Q. Anne to Lewis XIV. of France, with proposals of peace. All these trusts he executed with uncommon address and abilities; and had retired from public business, when a violent cholic, occasioned by a cold, carried him off; by which the world was deprived of an invaluable treasure, which he was preparing to lay before the public.

16. CHARLES de St. DENNIS, Lord of St. Evremond. This Gentleman, as appears by the inscription, was of a noble family in Normandy, and was employed in the army in France, in which he rose to the

the rank of Marshal; but retiring to Holland, he was from thence invited by K. Charles II. into England, where he lived in the greatest intimacy with the king and principal nobility; more particularly with the Dukes of Mazarine. He had a very sprightly turn both in conversation and writing. He lived to the age of 90, and was carried off at last by a violent fit of the stranguary, Sept. 9, 1703. Though he left France, as may be imagined, on account of religion, yet in his will he left 20*l.* to poor Roman Catholics, and 20*l.* to poor French refugees; besides other legacies to be disposed of to those in distress, of what religion soever they might be.

17. MRS. PRITCHARD. This monument is a tablet only, on which is inscribed,

To the Memory of Mrs. Pritchard,
This tablet is here placed by a voluntary subscription of those who admired and esteemed her. She retired from the stage, of which she had long been the ornament, in the month of April, 1768, and died at Bath, in the month of August following, in the 57th year of her age.

*Her comic vein had every charm to please,
'Twas Nature's dictates breath'd with Nature's ease.
Ev'n when her powers sustain'd the tragic load,
Full clear, and just, the harmonious accents flow'd,
And the big passions of her feeling heart
Burst freely forth, and sham'd the mimic art.
Oft on the Scene, with colours not her own,
She painted Vice, and taught us what to shun:
One virtuous track her real life pursued,
That nobler part was uniformly good;
Each duty there to such perfection wrought,
That, if the precepts fail'd, the example taught.*

W. Whitehead, P. L.

18. WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE. Both the design and workmanship of this monument are extremely elegant; the figure of Shakespeare, and his attitude, his dress, his shape, his genteel air, and fine
composure,

composure, all so delicately expressed by the Sculptor, cannot be sufficiently admired; and those beautiful lines of his that appear upon the scroll, are very happily chosen.

*The cloud cap'd Towers, the gorgeous Palaces,
The solemn Temples, the great Globe itself,
Yea, all which it inherits, shall dissolve,
And, like the baseless fabric of a vision,
Leave not a wreck behind.*

The heads on the pedestal, representing Henry V. Richard III. and Q. Elizabeth, (three principal characters in his Plays) are likewise proper ornaments to grace his tomb. In short, the taste that is here shewn does honour to those great names under whose direction, by the public favour, it was so elegantly constructed; namely, the Earl of Burlington, Dr. Mead, Mr. Pope, and Mr. Martin. It was designed by Kent, executed by Scheemakers, and the expence defrayed by the grateful contributions of the public.

19. JAMES THOMSON. Next is a monument erected to the memory of James Thomson, Author of the Seasons, and other poetical works. It was the work of Michael Henry Spang, Statuary, after a design of Mr. Adam, Architect to his Majesty. The figure of Mr. Thomson, leans its left arm upon a pedestal, holding a Book in one hand, and the Cap of Liberty in the other. Upon the pedestal in Bass Relief, are the Seasons; to which a boy points, offering him a Laurel Crown, as the reward of his genius. At the feet of the figure is the Tragic mask, and the antient harp. The whole is supported by a projecting pedestal, and in a pannel is the following inscription:

JAMES THOMSON.

Ætatis 48, Obiit 27, August 1748.

Tutor'd by thee, sweet Poetry exalts her voice to ages, and informs the page, with music, image, sentiment, and thought, never to die!

This monument was erected 1762.

20. NICHOLAS

20. NICHOLAS ROWE, Esq. Next to Shakespeare is a very fine monument to the memory of this Gentleman, and his only daughter. On the pedestal, about 20 inches high, which stands on an altar, is a most beautiful bust; near it is the figure of a Lady in the deepest sorrow; and between both on a pyramid behind is a medallion, with the head of a young Lady in relief. On the front of the pedestal is this inscription: "To the memory of Nicholas Rowe, Esq. who died in 1718, aged 45. And of Charlotte his only daughter, wife of Henry Fane, Esq. who inheriting her father's spirit, and amiable in her own innocence and beauty, died in the 23d year of her age, 1739."—Underneath, upon the front of the altar, is this Epitaph:

*Thy reliques, Rowe! to this sad shrine we trust,
And near thy Shakespeare place thy honour'd bust.
Oh! next him skilled to draw the tender tear,
For never heart felt passion more sincere;
To nobler sentiments to fire the brave,
For never Briton more disdain'd a slave;
Peace to thy gentle shades and endless rest,
Blest in thy genius, in thy love too blest!
And blest, that timely from our scene remov'd,
Thy soul enjoys that liberty it lov'd!
To these so mourn'd in death, so lov'd in life,
The childless parent, and the widow'd wife,
With tears inscribes this monumental stone,
That holds their ashes, and expects her own.*

Mr. Rowe was Poet Laureat, and Author of several fine tragedies; and just before his death, had finished a translation of Lucan's *Pharsalia*.

21. JOHN GAY. This fine monument was erected to the memory of the excellent person represented upon it, by the bounty and favour of the Duke and Duchess of Queensberry, who were the great encouragers of his genius. The masks, tragedy-dagger, and instruments of music, which are blended together in a group, are emblematical devices, alluding to the various

various ways of writing in which he excelled, namely, farce, satire, fable, and pastoral. The short Epitaph on the front was written by himself. It is censured by some for its levity.

Life is a jest, and all things show it :

I thought so once, but now I know it.

Underneath are these verses, by Mr. Pope, who lived always in great friendship with Mr. Gay.

Of manners gentle, of affections mild ;

In wit, a man ; simplicity, a child ;

With native humour temp'ring virtuous rage,

Form'd to delight, at once, and last the age ;

Above temptation in a low estate,

And uncorrupted e'en among the great :

A safe companion, and an easy friend :

Unblam'd thro' life, lamented in thy end :

These are thy honors ; not that here thy bust

Is mix'd with heroes, or with kings thy dust ;

But that the worthy and the good shall say,

Striking their pensive bosoms—Here lies Gay.

He died Dec. the 2th, 1732, aged 45

22. OLIVER GOLDSMITH, M. D. On this neat monument is represented the portrait of the Doctor in profile. A festoon curtain, olive-branches, and books, are the chief ornaments. Underneath is a Latin inscription, of which the following is the import :

That he was eminent as a Poet, Philosopher, and Historian ; that he scarce left any species of writing unattempted, and none that he attempted, unimproved ; that he was master of the softer passions, and could at pleasure command tears or provoke laughter ; but in every thing he said or did, good-nature was predominant ; that he was witty, sublime, spirited, and facetious ; in speech pompous ; in conversation elegant and graceful ; that the love of his associates, the fidelity of his friends, and the veneration of his readers, had raised this monument to his memory. He was born in Ireland, Nov. 29, 1731, educated at Dublin, and died at London, April 14, 1774.

23. *JOHN Duke of ARGYLE and GREENWICH.*
 This lofty and magnificent monument is inclosed with rails, and decorated with figures as large as life. On one side the base is the figure of Minerva, and on the other of Eloquence; the one looking sorrowfully up at the principal figure, the other pathetically deploring the public loss at his death. Above is the figure of History, with one hand holding a book, with the other writing on a pyramid of finely-coloured marble the titles of the hero, whose actions are supposed to be contained in the book, on the cover of which, in letters of gold, are inscribed the date of his Grace's birth, Oct. 10, 1689, and time of his death, Oct. 4, 1743. The principal figure is spirited even to the verge of life. On the pyramid is this Epitaph, said to be written by Paul Whitehead, Esq.

*Briton, behold! if patriot worth be dear,
 A shrine that claims thy tributary tear;
 Silent that tongue admiring senates heard,
 Nerveless that arm opposing legions fear'd.
 Nor less, O Campbell, thine the pow'r to please,
 And give to grandeur all the grace of ease.
 Long from thy life let kindred heroes trace
 Arts which enoble still the noblest race;
 Others may owe the future fame to me,
 I borrow immortality from thee.*

Under this in great letters is written.
JOHN DUKE OF ARGYLE AND GR
 at which point the pen of History rests.

On the base of the monument is this inscription,
 "In memory of an honest man, a constant friend:
JOHN the great Duke of Argyle and Greenwich, a
 General and Orator exceeded by none in the age he
 lived. Sir Henry Farmer, Bart. by his last will, left
 the sum of 500*l.* towards erecting this monument, and
 recommended the above inscription." It may be ob-
 served, that the Thought in the two last lines of the
 Epitaph is borrowed from Drayton's.

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24. MARY HOPE. In a table affixed to the wall is the following inscription:

To the memory of Mary Hope, who died at Brock-hall, in the county of Northampton, on the 25th of June, 1767, aged 25, and whose remains lie in the neighbouring church at Norton, this stone, an unavailing tribute of affliction, is by her husband erected and inscribed.

She was the only daughter of Eliab Breton, of Forty Hall, Middlesex, Esq. and was married to John Hope, of London, merchant, to whom she left three infant sons, Charles, John, and William.

*Tho' low in earth, her beauteous form decay'd,
My faithful wife, my lov'd Maria's laid,
In sad remembrance the afflicted raise
No pompous tomb inscrib'd with venal praise.
To statesmen, warriors, and to kings belong
The trophied sculpture and the poet's song,
And these the proud expiring often claim,
Their wealth bequeathing, to record their name.
But humble virtue stealing to the dust
Heeds not our lays or monumental bust.
To name her virtues ill befits my grief.
What was my bliss can now give no relief;
A husband mourns—the rest let friendship tell;
Fame—spread her worth—a husband knew it well.*

25. EDWARD ATKYNS. Next to the above is a monument to the memories of Edw. Atkyns. Sir Rob. Atkyns, his eldest son. Sir Edw. Atkyns, his youngest son. And of Sir Rob. Atkyns, eldest son of the above Robert. The first was one of the Barons of the Exchequer in the reigns of Cha. I. and II. and of such loyalty as to resist the most splendid offers of the Oliverian party. He died in 1669, aged 82. The second was created Knt. of the Bath at the restoration, was afterwards L. C. B. of the Exchequer under K. William, and Speaker of the H. of Lords in several parliaments; a person of eminent learning as his writings abundantly prove. He died in 1780, aged 88.

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The third was L. C. B. of the Exchequer at the time of the revolution; but not approving that measure he retired from public business to his seat in Norfolk, where his chief employment was healing breaches among his neighbours, which he decided with such exemplary justice, that none refused his reference, nor did the most litigious men appeal from his award. He died in 1698, aged 68. The fourth was versed in the antiquities of his country; of which his history of Gloucestershire was a proof. He died in 1711, aged 65 years.

The inscription sets forth, that in memory of his ancestors, who have so honourably presided in the Courts of Justice in Westminster-Hall, Edward Atkyns, Esq. late of Kitteringham, in Norfolk, 2d son of the last-named Sir Edward, in memory of his ancestors, caused this monument to be erected. He died Jan. 20, 1750, aged 79 years.

26. GEORGE FREDERICK HANDEL. This is the last monument which that eminent Statuary Roubiliac lived to finish. 'Tis affirmed, that he first became conspicuous, and afterwards finished the exercise of his art with a figure of this extraordinary man. The first was erected in the gardens at Vaux-Hall, therefore well known to the public. The last figure is very elegant, and the face is a strong likeness of its original. The left arm is resting on a group of musical instruments, and the attitude is very expressive of great attention to the harmony of an Angel playing on an harp in the clouds over his head. Before it lies the celebrated Messiah, with that part open, where is the much admired air, *I know that my Redeemer liveth* Beneath only this inscription.

George Frederick Handel, Esq. born Feb. 23, 1684. Died April 14, 1759.

27. Sir THOMAS and Lady ROBINSON. This is a most magnificent monument sacred (as the inscription sets forth) to the memory of Dowager Baroness of Lechmore, eldest daughter of Charles Howard, 3d E. of Carlisle, and widow of Nicholas Ld. Lechmore;

afterwards married to Sir Tho. Robinson of Rookby-Park in the county of York, Bt. who ordered by his last Will, this monument to be erected to perpetuate his grateful sense of the pleasure he had in the conversation of an accomplished woman, a sincere friend, and an agreeable companion; with particular directions that his own bust should be placed by her's. She was born Oct. 28, 1728, and died April. 10, 1772, aged 44. Sir Thomas, after enjoying many honourable and lucrative employments in the State, spent the latter part of his life in retirement, dying March 3, 1777, aged 76.

28. WILLIAM OUTRAM, D. D. The Latin inscription on this monument gives an ample account of the person for whom it was erected. He was born in Derbyshire, Fellow of Trinity and Christ-Church Colleges in Cambridge, Canon of this Abbey, and Archdeacon of Leicester; an accomplished divine, a nervous and accurate writer, an excellent and diligent preacher, first in Lincolnshire, afterwards in London, and lastly at St. Margaret's Westminster, where he finished his life with great applause, Aug. 22, 1678, aged 54. The inscription on the pedestal shews farther, that, after a long and religious life, and 42 years of widowhood, Jane, his wife, died Oct. 4, 1721.

29. Dr. STEPHEN HALES. Over Dr. Outram, is a monument erected to the memory of that eminent divine and philosopher, Dr. Stephen Hales. Here are two beautiful figures in relief, Religion, and Botany, the latter holds a medallion of this great explorer of nature to public view; Religion is deploring the loss of the Divine; and at the feet of Botany, the winds are displayed on a globe, which allude to his invention of the Ventilators. The Latin inscription is to the following effect:

To the memory of Stephen Hales, Doctor in Divinity: Augusta, the mother, of that best of Kings, George the Third, has placed this monument; who chose him, when living, to officiate as her Chaplain; and after
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he died, which was on the 4th of January, 1761, in the 84th year of his age, honoured him with this marble.

*About the tomb of Hales, whose fair design
And polish great Augusta caus'd to shine,
Religion, hoary Faith, and Virtue wait,
And shed perpetual tears in mournful state.
But of the preacher, render'd to his clay,
The voice of wisdom still has this to say:
He was a man to hear affliction's cry,
And trace his Maker's works with curious eye.
O HALES ! thy praises not the latest age
Shall e'er diminish, or shall blot thy page.
England, so proud of Newton, shall agree,
She has a son of equal rank in thee."*

30. ISAAC BARROW. This monument is remarkable for a fine bust on the top of it, representing this truly great man, who, as his inscription shews, was Chaplain to K. Charles II. Head of Trinity College, Cambridge, Geometry Professor of Gresham College in London, and of Greek and Mathematics at Cambridge. This great divine, in his youth, travelled through most parts of Europe, and learned the most polite languages. His works have been said to be the foundation of all the divinity that has been written since his time. He died May 4, 1677, aged 47.

31. EDW. WETENHALL. M. D. Over Isaac Barrow's is a handsome monument for Dr. Wetenhall, an eminent Physician, son to Bp Wetenhall, who died Aug. 29, 1733. His father was Dr. Edw. Wetenhall, who was first advanced to the see of Cork in Ireland, which he filled with great dignity for 20 years; but was afterwards translated from thence to Killmore and Ross, which he held fourteen years. He died Nov. 12, 1713, aged 78.

32. Adjoining to Doctor Wetenhall is an elegant monument, erected to the memory of Sir John Pringle, Baronet. Upon a pyramid of grey marble is placed a medallion of the deceased, within a festoon curtain of white marble. The inscription sets forth

that he was Physician to the Army, the Princess of Wales. and their Majesties; President of the Royal Society. His medical and philosophical knowledge, his inviolable integrity, and truly Christian Virtues rendered him an honour to his age and Country. He was born in Scotland, in April, 1707: and died in London, in January, 1782.

33. THOMAS TRIPLETT. This gentleman was likewise a great divine. He was born near Oxford, and educated at Christ Church, where he was esteemed a wit, a good Grecian, and a poet. In 1645, he was made Prebendary of Preston, in the Church of Sarum, and had also a living, which being sequestered in the rebellion, he fled to Ireland, and taught school in Dublin, where he was when King Charles I. was beheaded. Not liking Ireland, he returned to England, and taught school at Hayes, in Middlesex, till the restoration, when he was made Prebendary of Westminster, and of Fenton, in the Church of York. He died at a good old age, July 18, 1670, much beloved and lamented.

34. Sir RICHARD COX. Adjoining to Triplett's is a table monument of white marble, erected to the memory of this gentleman, who was Taster to Q. Elizabeth and K. James I. and to the latter Steward of the Household; a man commended in his epitaph for his religion, humanity, chastity, temperance, friendship, beneficence, charity, vigilance, and self-denial. He was third son to Thomas Cox, of Beymonds in Hertfordshire, and died a bachelor, in the 60th year of his age, Dec. 13, 1623.

35. ISAAC CASAUBON. This neat monument was erected by the learned Dr. Moreton, B. of Durham, to the memory of that profound scholar and critic whose name is inscribed upon it, and who, though a native of France, and in his younger years Royal Library-keeper at Paris, yet was so dissatisfied with the ceremonial part of the Romish worship. that, upon the murder of his great patron Henry IV. he

he willingly quitted his native country, and at the earnest entreaty of K. James I. settled in England; where, for his uncommon knowledge, he became the admiration of all men of learning. He died 1614, aged 55.

36. JOHN ERNEST GRABE. Over Casaubon's is a curious figure, large as the life, representing this great man sitting upon a marble tomb, contemplating the sorrows of death, and the sorrows of the grave. He was a man deeply skilled in oriental learning. He died Nov. 3, 1711, aged 46, and was buried at Pancras, near London. This monument was erected by Robert Harley, Earl of Oxford and Mortimer.

37. WILLIAM CAMDEN. Next the West Corner of this Cross is an antient monument to the memory of the great recorder of our antiquities, who is represented in a half length, in the dress of his time, with his left hand holding a book, and his right his gloves, resting on an altar, on the body of which is a Latin inscription, setting forth "his indefatigable industry in illustrating the British antiquities, and his candour, sincerity, and pleasant good-humour in private life." He was son to Sampson Camden, Citizen of London, and Painter-stainer; was born in the Old-Bailey, May 2, 1551, and received the first rudiments of his education at Christ Church Hospital. In 1566, he entered himself of Magdalen College, Oxford, but afterwards removed to Pembroke, where he became acquainted with Dr. Goodman, Dean of Westminster, by whose recommendation, in 1575, he was made second Master of the Abbey-School, and began the laborious work of his antiquities, encouraged thereto and assisted by his patron Dr. Goodman. In August, 1622, he fell from his chair at his house in Chiffelhurst, in Kent, and never recovered, but lingered till Nov. 9, 1623, and then died, aged 74.

This monument has lately been repaired and beautified at the charge and expence of the University of Oxford, and iron rails set before it.

These are all the memorable personages whose

tombs adorn the walls of this division of the Abbey; but there are some names to be met with on the pavement too considerable to be passed over unnoticed. Among these you will find Thomas Parr, of the county of Salop, born in 1483. He lived in the reign of ten princes, namely, Edward IV. Edward V. Richard III. Henry VII. Henry VIII. Edward VI. Q. Mary, Q. Elizabeth, James I. and Charles I; aged 152 years, and was buried here, Nov. 15, 1635. One thing remarkable of this old man is, that at the age of 130 a prosecution was entered against him in the Spiritual Court for bastardy, and with such effect, that he did penance publicly in the church for that offence.—Not far from Parr, distinguished by a small white stone, thus inscribed,

O RARE SIR WILLIAM DAVENANT!

lie the remains of that once celebrated poet, who, upon the death of Ben. Johnson, succeeded him as Poet Laureat to Charles I. but having lost his nose by an *accident*, was cruelly bantered by the wits of the succeeding reign. He was a vintner's son at Oxford, whose wife being a woman of admirable wit, and sprightly conversation, drew the politest men of that age to their house, among whom Shakspeare is said to be a frequent visitor. His education was at Lincoln College, where he became acquainted with Endimion Porter, Henry Jermain, and Sir John Suckling. He died in 1668, aged 63.

Not far from Davenant lies Sir Rt. Murray, a great Mathematician, and one of the founders of the Royal-Society, of which he was the first President, and while he lived, the very soul of that body. He died suddenly, July 4, 1673, in the garden at Whitehall, and was buried at the King's expence.

Between the first pillar of this cross and Dryden's monument, is an ancient stone grey marble, on which, by the marks, has been the image of a man in armour. This covers the body of Robert Haule, who, at the battle of Najara, in Spain, in Richard II's time,

time, together with John Shakel, his comrade, took the Earl of Denia prisoner, who, under pretence of raising money for his ransom, obtained his liberty, leaving his son as hostage in their hands. Upon their coming to England, the D. of Lancaster demanded him for the King; but they refused to deliver him up, without the ransom, and were therefore both committed to the Tower, from whence escaping, they took sanctuary in this Abby. Sir Ralph Ferreris and Alan Buxal, the one Governor, the other Captain of the Tower, with 50 men, pursued them, and having by fair promises gained over Shakel, they attempted to sieze Haule by force, who made a desperate defence; but being over-powered by numbets, was slain Aug. 11, 1378, in the Choir before the Prior's stall, commending himself to God, the avenger of wrongs. A servant of the Abbey fell with him. Shakel they threw into prison, but afterwards set him at liberty, and the King and Council agreed to pay the ransom of his prisoner 500 marks, and 100 marks *per annum*. Some years afterwards Shakel died, and was buried here in 1396.

Under the pavement, near Dryden's tomb, lie the remains of Francis Beaumont, the dramatic writer, who died at London, in 1615, and was buried here March 9, without tomb or inscription.

Affixed to the pillars in this Cross are two table monuments; the first to the memory of

38. Dr. SAMUEL BARTON, who by the inscription appears to have been a Prebendary of this church, and a person of admirable genius and learning. He died Sept. 1715, aged 62.—The other to the memory of

39. Dr. ANTH. HORNECK. This gentleman was born at Wettenberg in Zealand, but educated at Queen's College, Oxford; was King's Divinity Professor and Chaplain, a Prebendary of this Church, and Preacher at the Savoy: a man, as his inscription

declares, of the first rank for learning, holiness of life, and gravity of manners; an indefatigable preacher, and a smooth and florid orator. He died of the stone, Jan. 31, 1696, aged 56.

We proceed now to the SOUTH AISLE; where, turning your face to the wall, you will see the tomb of

40. SOPHIA FAIRHOLM. This lady, of whom we know nothing but by her monumental inscription, was born in Scotland, and was mother to the Marq. of Annandale, who, as a mark of his duty and gratitude, caused this monument to be erected to her memory. It is the representation of an ancient sepulchre, over which a stately edifice is raised, ornamented at top with the family arms. She died Dec. 13, 1716, aged 49.

41. ANN WEMYS. Affixed to the wall is a small oval tablet, thus inscribed: "Near these steps lies the body of Mrs. Ann Wemys, daughter to Dr. Lodowick Wemys, some time Prebendary of this Cathedral; and of Mrs. Jane Bargrave, his wife, who departed this life Dec. 19, 1698, in her 67th year."

42. Under this is a neat tablet, which contains the following inscription. To the memory of William Dalrymple, Midshipman, eldest son of Sir John Dalrymple, Bart. one of the Barons of Exchequer in Scotland, and of Elizabeth Hamilton.—Macgill representative of the Viscounts of Oxford.

Who, though Heir of ample estates, preferred to a life of indolence and pleasure, the toilsome and perilous profession of a Seaman, when his Country was in danger. At the age of 18 he was killed off the Coast of Virginia, in a desperate engagement, in which Captain Salter, in the Santa Margareta, took the Amazone, a French ship of superior force, almost in sight of the Enemies Fleet; receiving in the publick dispatches of his skilful and generous Commander, the honourable Testimony that "he was a
" worthy

“ a worthy and deserving Youth, who, had he lived, would have been an ornament to his profession;” and leaving to his once happy parents, in whose fond eyes he appeared to promise whatever could be expected from genius, spirit, and the best gift of God, a kind and melting heart, the endearing remembrance of his virtues.

Father of All! grant to the prayers of a father and mother, that their surviving children may inherit the qualities of such a brother, and that there may never be wanting to the British youth, the spirit to pursue that line of public honour, which he marked out for himself and for them. Obiit 29, July, 1782.

43. Sir JOHN BURLAND, Knt. L. D. D. One of the Barons of his Majesty's Court of Exchequer, as a Man valued and beloved; as a judge, honoured and revered. He died suddenly, on the 29th of Feb. 1776, aged 51 years. On a pyramid of black marble is represented his profile in a medallion of statuary marble, decorated with emblems alluding to the qualities for which he was eminent, particularly the Caduceus, denoting his eloquence, and the scales expressive of his justice.

44. Sir CLOUDESLEY SHOVEL, Knt. This monument requires the more attention, as it has given offence to men of the best taste, particularly to the great Mr. Addison, who complains, that, instead of the brave rough English Admiral, which was the distinguishing character of this plain gallant man; he is here represented dressed like a beau, reposing himself upon velvet cushions, under a canopy of state. He excepts against the inscription likewise, which, instead of celebrating the many remarkable actions performed in the service of his country, acquaints us only with the manner of his death, in which it was impossible for him to reap any honour.—The inscription is this. *Sir Cloudesley Shovel, Knt. Rear-Admiral of Great Britain, and Admiral and Commander in*

Chief of the Fleet—the just reward of his long and faithful services.—He was deservedly beloved of his country, and esteemed, tho' dreaded, by the enemy, who had often experienced his conduct and courage.—Being shipwrecked on the rocks of Scilly, in his voyage from Thoulon, Oct. 22. 1707, at night, in the 57th year of his age, his fate was lamented by all, but especially by the seafaring part of the nation, to whom he was a generous patron, and a worthy example.—His body was flung on the shore, and buried with others in the sand; but being soon after taken up, was placed under this monument, which his Royal Mistress had caused to be erected, to commemorate his steady loyalty, and extraordinary virtues.—On the base of this monument is represented, in bass relief, the ship Association, in which the Admiral sailed, as striking against a rock, with several others perishing at the same time; and at the top are two boys blowing trumpets.—Through the whole there is, indeed, no great meaning, and yet there is something in it grand and not unpleasing.

45. Next to this is a neat monument of WILLIAM WRAGG, Esq; consisting of a tablet of white Carrara marble, crowned with a fascia supporting the figure of Memory, leaning in a thoughtful attitude over an urn, enriched with marine ornaments, in the centre of which is represented the fatal accident that happened to the ship in which he was embarked, when he with many more were drowned. His son, who accompanied him, was miraculously saved on a package, supported by a black slave, till he was cast on shore on the coast of Holland.

46. THOMAS KNIPE, S. T. P. This monument was erected by Alice, second wife to this learned man, who for 50 years was employed in Westminster-School, 16 whereof as Head-Master. He was also a Prebendary of this Cathedral. The long Latin inscription contains nothing more than a laboured recital of a good man's virtues: and that this good man, died Aug. 8, 1711, aged 73.

At

At his feet is the grave of his affectionate scholar, William King, LL. D. without any inscription.

47. **GEORGE STEPNEY, Esq.** Adjoining to Knipe's is a monument, rich in materials, but mean in design, to the memory of George Stepney, Esq. descended from the Stepneys of Pendergraft, in Pembroke-shire, but born at Westminster, in 1663, and entered of Trinity College, Cambridge, 1682. In 1692 he was sent Envoy to the Elector of Brandenburg; in 1696 and 1697, to the Electors of Mentz, Triers, Cologne, Palatine, Landgrave of Hesse, and to the Congress of Frankfort. On his return from which he was made Commissioner of Trade; in 1698 was sent a second time Envoy to the Elector of Brandenburg; in 1699, in the same quality, to Poland; in 1701, a second time to the Emperor; and lastly, in 1706, to the States-General. All these several embassies he conducted with such integrity, application, and ease, that he generally exceeded the expectations of his sovereigns, William and Anne, by whom he was employed. He died at Chelsea, in 1706.

48. **JOHN METHUEN.** Over Stepney's is a monument erected to the memory of John Methuen, Esq. who died in the service of his country in Portugal, July 13, 1706, and was here interred, Sept. 17, 1708.

SIR PAUL METHUEN. Also to that of his son the Rt. Hon. Sir Paul Methuen, of Bishop's-Canning, Wilts, one of his Majesty's most Hon. Privy-Council, and Knt. of the most Hon. Order of the Bath, who died April 11, 1757, aged 86.

49. **ISAAC WATTS.** A most beautiful little monument of white marble is here erected to the memory of Dr. Isaac Watts. It is divided by a fascia, over which a bust of that eminent divine is exhibited, supported by genii, who seemed pleased with the office to which they are allotted. Underneath, in a circle, is a fine figure of the Doctor, sitting on a stool, in the attitude of deep contemplation, which
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is finely expressed by an angel opening to him the wonders of creation, while in one hand he holds a pen, and with the other points to a celestial globe. His name and the dates of his birth, and death, are inscribed on the plinth: Isaac Watts, D. D. born July 17, 1674. Died Nov. 25, 1748.

50. Sir RICHARD BINGHAM. On a plain marble stone against the wall is an English inscription, reciting the military glories of the Knight to whom it is inscribed, who was of the ancient family of the Bingham, of Bingham Melcomb, in Dorsetshire; and served in the reign of Q. Mary at St. Quintin's; in the reign of Q. Elizabeth, at Leith, in Scotland; in the isle of Candy under the Venetians; at Cabo Chaio, and the famous battle of Lepanto, against the Turks; in the civil wars of France, in the Netherlands, and at Smerwick. After this he was made Governor of Connaught, in Ireland, where he overthrew the Irish Scots, expelled the traitorous Orouke, suppressed the rebellion, and was finally made Marshal of Ireland, and Governor of Leinster. He died at Dublin, Jan. 19, 1598, aged 70; from whence he was brought, and here interred by Sir John Bingley, some time his servant.

51. Maj. RICHARD CREED. This is a table monument against the wall, enriched with military trophies; and on it there is this inscription: "To the memory of the honoured Maj. Richard Creed, who attended his Majesty, K. William III. in all his wars, every where signalizing himself, and never more himself than when he looked the enemy in the face. At the glorious battle of Blenheim, 1704, he commanded those squadrons that began the attack; in two several charges he remained unhurt; but in a third, after many wounds received, still valiantly fighting, he was shot through the head: His dead body was brought off by his brother, at the hazard of his own life, and buried there. To his memory, his sorrowful mother erects this monument, placing it

it near another, which her son, when living, used to look upon with pleasure, for the worthy mention it makes of that great man, Edward Earl of Sandwich, to whom he had the honour to be related, and whose heroic virtues he was ambitious to imitate. He was the eldest son of John Creed, of Oundel, Esq; and Elizabeth his wife, only daughter of Sir Gilbert Pickering, Bart. of Tichmarsh, in Northamptonshire."

52. GEORGE CHURCHILL. This is a lofty monument, much more elegant than those we have just passed, and the inscription amply sets forth the merits of the hero whose fame it is intended to transmit. This great man was second son to Sir Winston Churchill, of Dorsetshire, Knt. and brother to John Duke of Marlborough. He was early trained to military affairs, and served with great honour by sea and land under Charles II. James II. William and Anne. He was captain in the English fleet at the burning the French at La Hogue, in K. William's reign; and for his bravery there made one of the Lords Commissioners of Admiralty. In the succeeding reign he was made Admiral in Chief. He died May 8, 1710, aged 58.

53. Capt. WILLIAM JULIUS. Of this gentleman we know nothing but, that he commanded the Colchester man of war; and died Oct. 3, 1698, aged 33. Nor is there any thing remarkable in his monument—Under this monument is that of

54. GENERAL STRODE. This is a tablet of fine marble, decorated with military trophies, and bearing this inscription:

Near this place lie the remains of William Strode, Esq. Lieut.-Gen, of his Majesty's forces, and Colonel of the 62d regiment of foot. He departed this life Jan. 14, 1776, in the 78th year of his age.

Who constantly attended his duty, both at home and abroad, during a course of 60 years service. He was a strenuous assertor of both civil and religious liberty,

berty, as established at the glorious Revolution by K. William.

Military Reader ! Go thou and do likewise.

55. MAJOR ANDRÉ. This is a neat monument in statuary marble, composed of a sarcophagus, elevated on a pedestal, upon the pannel of which is engraved the following inscription :

“ Sacred to the memory of Major John André, who was raised by his merit, at an early period of his life, to the rank of Adjutant General of the British forces in America, and employed in an important but hazardous enterprize, fell a sacrifice, to his zeal for his King and Country, on the 2d of October, 1780, aged 29, universally beloved and esteemed by the army in which he served, and lamented even by his foes. His gracious Sovereign, King George III. has caused this monument to be erected.”

On the front of the sarcophagus, General Washington is represented in his tent, at the moment when he had received the report of the Court-martial held on Major André; at the same time a flag of truce arrived from the British army, with a letter for Gen. Washington, to treat for the Major's life. But the fatal sentence being already passed, the flag was sent back without the hoped-for clemency in his favour. Major André received his condemnation with that fortitude and resolution which had always marked his character; and is represented going, with unshaken spirit, to meet his doom. On the top of the sarcophagus, a figure of Britannia, reclined, laments the premature fate of so gallant an officer. The British Lion too seems, instinctively, to mourn his untimely death,

56. The next is a monument with this inscription :
“ Sacred to the immortal memory of Sir Palmes Fairborne, Knt. Gov. of Tangier, in the execution of which command he was mortally wounded by a shot from the Moors, then besieging the town, in the 46th year of his age. Oct. 24. 1680.”

His

His epitaph written by Mr. Dryden.

*Ye sacred reliques which your marble keep,
Here, undisturb'd by wars, in quiet sleep :
Discharge the trust, which (when it was below) }
Fairborne's undaunted soul did undergo, }
And be the town's Palladium from the foe.
Alive and dead these walls he will defend :
Great actions great examples must attend.
The Candian siege his early valour knew,
Where Turkish blood did his young hands imbrue ;
From thence returning, with deserv'd applause, }
Against the Moors his well flesh'd sword he draws, }
The same the courage, and the same the cause.
His youth and age, his life and death combine, }
As in some great and regular design, }
All of a piece throughout, and all divine.
Still nearer heav'n his virtues shone more bright, }
Like rising flames expanding in their height, }
The martyr's glory crown'd the soldier's fight.
More bravely British Gen'ral never fell,
Nor Gen'ral's death was e'er reveng'd so well,
Which his pleas'd eyes beheld before their close,
Follow'd by thousand victims of his foes.*

*To his lamented loss, for times to come,
His pious widow consecrates this tomb.*

On a lofty dome is the deceased's arms, with this motto, TUTUS SI FORTIS. Over it a Turk's head on a dagger, by way of crest, which he won by his valour in fighting against that people in the German war.

57. Sir JOHN CHARDIN, Bart. This monument is up high, and is very emblematical, alluding to the travels of this gentleman, by which, as his motto expresses, *he acquired his fame.* The globe, round which a number of geographical instruments are represented, exhibits a view of the different countries through which he travelled ; and the motto beneath refers to the dangers he providentially escaped, for which he ascribes to God the glory. A journal of his travels into

into the Eastern countries he has published; a book in high esteem.

58. Col. ROGER TOWNSHEND. Here is a sarcophagus, supported by two Indians, on the front of which is represented, in bass relief, the fall of this brave commander, with his officers attending him in his dying moments. This monument is decorated with military trophies, and beneath is the following inscription:

“ This monument was erected by a disconsolate parent, the Lady Viscountess Townshend, to the memory of her fifth son, the Hon. Lieut. Col. Roger Townshend, who was killed by a cannon-ball, July 25, 1759, in the 28th year of his age, as he was reconnoitering the French lines at Ticonderago, in North America. From the parent, the brother, and the friend, his social and amiable manners, his enterprising bravery, and the integrity of his heart, may claim the tribute of affliction: Yet, stranger, weep not; for tho’ premature his death, his life was glorious, enrolling him with the names of those immortal statesmen and commanders, whose wisdom and intrepidity, in the course of this comprehensive, and successful war, have extended the commerce, enlarged the dominion, and upheld the majesty of these kingdoms, beyond the idea of any former age.”

59. Mrs. BRIDGET RADLEY, wife to Charles Radley, Esq. (Gentleman-usher, Daily-waiter to James II.) who erected this monument to her memory. She died Nov. 20, 1679.

60. SIDNEY, Earl GODOLPHIN. This is a fine bust, richly dressed, representing the Earl, who, in 1661, was Groom of the Bed chamber to Charles II.; in 1679, Commissioner of the Treasury; in 1684, Secretary of State; and the same year created Baron of Rialton in Cornwall, by James II. After the Revolution he was first made First Commissioner of the Treasury, and soon after Lord High-Treasurer; which office, as his inscription shews, together with that of
Chief

Chief Minister, he held during the first nine glorious years of Q. Anne's reign. He died Sept. 15, 1712, aged 67.

61. Sir. CH. HARBORD, CLEM. COTTREL, Esq. On the base of this double monument is represented, in relief, a dreadful sea-fight, and on the top, in a wreath of laurel, this inscription, *To preserve and unite the memory of two faithful friends, who lost their lives at sea together, May 28, 1672.* These two young gentlemen of the most promising expectations, both perished in the Royal James, with the E. of Sandwich, who commanded in her as Vice-Admiral against the Dutch, in that memorable fight off the coast of Suffex in Charles the Second's time. The Royal James being set on fire, Sir Cha. Harbord, First Lieutenant, tho' he might have saved himself by swimming, yet out of pure affection to his worthy commander, chose to die with him. Young Cottrel was a volunteer, and having returned to his ship unwounded, from being the first man that had boarded a Dutchman of 70 guns, and pulled down the ensigns of her with his own hands, perished also with his friends. This gentleman understood seven languages, tho' but 22 years of age. This moving story is recited at large on the monument, but too long to copy,

62. WILLIAM HARGRAVE. Over the monument of Sir Cha. Harbord, Knt. and Clement Cottrel, Esq; is the monument of William Hargrave, Esq; Lieut. Gen. of his Majesty's forces, Colonel of the Royal English fuzileers, and Governor of Gibraltar; who having been 57 years a commissioned officer, died the 21st of Jan. 1748, aged 79 years.

This is a very curious monument, designed and executed by Mr. Roubiliac. Here you have a representation of the resurrection, by a body rising from a sarcophagus; a conflict between Time and Death, wherein the former, proving victorious, divests his antagonist of his power by breaking his dart, and tumbling

tumbling down, the King of Terrors drops his crown. Above is a great pile of building in a state of dissolution, and a cherub in the clouds, sounding the last trumpet. The whole is finely imagined, and as ingeniously executed.

63. DIANA TEMPLE. This old fashioned monument seems to have been designed not for one person, but for all Sir Wm. Temple's family, as appears by the inscription, written by Sir William himself, in which is mentioned Diana Temple, who died at 14; Dorothy Osborn, probably Sir William's Lady, aged 66; Wm. Temple, aged 70; and Martha Giffard, called Lady Giffard, Sir William's sister, aged 84.

64. ANN FIELDING. This tomb, on which are two very learned inscriptions, one in Hebrew, the other in Ethiopic, is erected to the memory of the first wife of Samuel Morland, Bart. who seems to have been a man of great learning, especially in the Eastern languages. The Hebrew inscription is to this effect:

"O thou fairest among women! O virtuous woman! the hand of the Lord hath done this.
 "The Lord gave, and the Lord hath taken away,
 "And blessed be the name of the Lord."

The Ethiopic inscription is thus translated.

Come lament o'er this monument with a beloved husband for thee; but in certain hope that thou art united with Christ.

This lady was truly religious, virtuous, faithful, mild as a dove, and chaste: While she continued in life, she was honoured; and is happy, through mercy, in death.

This is one of Mr. Addison's *modest inscriptions* that has not, perhaps, been three times read in more than threescore years.

Under the Ethiopic is this inscription:

"Ann, daughter to George Fielding, Esq; and Mary
 "his wife, the truly loving (and as truly beloved)
 "wife of Samuel Morland, Knt. and Bart. died
 "Feb. 20, 1679-80."

65. CAROLA

65. CAROLA HARSNET. This tomb is much in the same taste with the former, and has also two learned inscriptions upon it, one in Hebrew, the other in Greek; and was erected to the memory of the second wife of the same Baronet, who died in child-bed of her second son, Oct. 10, 1674, in the 23d year of her age — The inscriptions are thus translated:

Blessed be the Lord, my wife was precious:
Blessed be thy remembrance, O virtuous woman.
[*Thus far the Hebrew. The Greek thus:*]

When I think of thy mildness, patience, charity, modesty, and piety, I lament thee, O most excellent creature, and grieve exceedingly; but not like such as have no faith: for I believe and expect the resurrection of those who sleep in Christ.

66. JOHN SMITH, Esq. Between the two former is a beautiful monument to the memory of John Smith, Esq. said to be one of the best finished in the church. The design is a pyramid and altar, on which sits a lady veiled, mournful and disconsolate, resting her right arm on a fine bust in relief. On the base is a Latin inscription, setting forth his descent from the Smiths in Lincolnshire; and issue, viz. two daughters, Ann the eldest, first married to Henry Parker, Esq. son of Sir Harry Parker, of Warwickshire, and afterwards to Michael, Ld Dunkellin, eldest son to the Earl of Clanrickard; and Mary the youngest, married to Edward Desboverie, of Langford in Wilts, Bart. John Smith died, July the 6th, 1718.

67. JAMES FLEMING. Over the above is one erected to the memory of James Fleming, Major-general of his Majesty's forces, and Colonel of a regiment of foot, who having served 44 years a commissioned officer, died March 17, 1750, aged 68. At the top of a beautiful pyramid of marble, is a medallion of this general.—At the base of which are the figures of Minerva and Hercules, employed in binding the emblems of Wisdom, Prudence, and Valour

Valour together, as characteristics of the hero. The decorations are military trophies.

68. Col. JOHN DAVIS. This gentleman, by his inscription, was President of the Council of the island of St. Christopher. He died Dec. 13, 1725, aged 63.

69. Gen. GEORGE WADE. Over the door that opens to the cloisters, is a most stately monument to the memory of this great man. In the centre is a beautiful marble pillar, enriched with military trophies highly finished. The principal figures represent Fame pushing back Time, who is eagerly approaching to pull down the pillar, with the ensigns of honour that adorn it. The whole is finely executed, and cannot be admired too much. The General's head is in a medallion; and the inscription underneath runs thus: "To the memory of George Wade, Field Marshal of his Majesty's forces, Lieut. Gen. of the Ordnance, Col. of his Majesty's 3d. reg. of Dragoon guards, Gov. of Fort William, Fort Augustus, and Fort George, and one of his Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council. He died March 14, 1748, aged 75."

70. ROBERT CANNON, D. D. This neat monument was erected to the memory of Dr. Robert Cannon, Dean of Lincoln, and Prebendary of this church, who died March 28, 1722, aged 59.

In this place formerly stood the monument of Peers Griffith, Esq; who died Aug. 18, 1628.

71. KATHERINE BOVEY. The principal figures here are, Faith with her book closed, and Wisdom lamenting the death of her parones, between which is a lady's head in an annulet of black marble, curiously veined. Over it is an English inscription, giving a character of the deceased, who died Jan. 21, 1726, in the 72d year of her age. Mrs. Mary Pope, who lived with her near 40 years in perfect friendship, erected this monument to her memory.

72. Ld. Visc. HOWE. This monument is over the former, where you will see a figure of the genius of the province

province of Massachuset's Bay, in a mournful posture, lamenting the fall of this hero, and the family arms ornamented with military trophies. Beneath is the following inscription, in large characters :

The province of Massachuset's Bay in New England, by an order of the Great and General Court, bearing date, Feb. 1, 1759, caused this monument to be erected to the memory of George, Ld. Visc. Howe, Brig. Gen. of his Majesty's forces in North America, who was slain July 6, 1758, on the march to Ticonderago, in the 34th year of his age: in testimony of the sense they had of his services and military virtues, and of the affection their officers and soldiers bore to his command.

He lived respected and beloved: the public regretted his loss; to his family it is irreparable.

73. Dr. ZACHARY PEARCE. On a pedestal stands the bust of this learned prelate. The features bear a striking resemblance to those of the original. On each side are the ensigns of his prelatical dignities. and underneath is a Latin inscription, of which the following is a translation :

“ Sacred to the memory of the most reverend Zachary Pearce, S. T. P. Bishop of Rochester, Dean of this church, and of the most honourable order of the Bath. The seeds of learning which were early sown at Westminster School, he cultivated to maturity at Cambridge; how rich the produce, both as a critic and divine, his works, already printed, as well as those shortly to be published, will abundantly shew. At length growing fond of retirement, and earnestly desirous of leisure for elucidating the scriptures, he resigned the Deanry of Westminster, as he wished to have done that of his Bishoprick, could it have been permitted. Having lived to finish what was the wish of his heart, his Commentary on the Holy Evangelists, and the Acts of the Apostles, he rested from his labours, June 29, 1774, aged 84.

74. Dr.

74. Dr. JOSEPH WILCOCKS. This reverend Prelate was Chaplain to the British factory at Lisbon, afterwards Preceptor to the Princesses, and Prebendary of this church; in 1721 consecrated Lord Bishop of Gloucester; in 1731 translated to Rochester, also made Dean of this church, and of the most Hon. Order of the Bath. He died March 9, 1756, aged 83, and is buried in a vault in the Ecclesiastical Court, with his wife Jane, daughter of John Milner, Esq; Consul at Lisbon. She died March 27, 1725, aged 28; with Ann their daughter, whodied in her infancy.

75. THOMAS SPRATT, D. D. This monument seems to have been designed principally for the sake of the inscriptions, which are in Latin. Underneath are the arms of the deceased, and on the top his arms, with those of the see of Rochester, quarterly, between enrichments of books, &c.—The first inscription informs you, “that Dr. Spratt was the son of a clergyman in Dorsetshire; that he was educated at Wadham College, Oxford; that he first applied himself to poetry, but quitted that study to pursue the beauties of prose, and polish the English language; that he was early made known to George D. of Buckingham, and by him recommended to King Charles, who made him a Prebendary of Westminster and of Windsor; from which preferments he soon rose to be Dean of Westminster, and Bishop of Rochester; but at length, for his firm integrity to the church and monarchy, was brought in danger of his life. He died in 1713, aged 77.”—The second inscription shews, “that the remains of Thomas Spratt, A. M. (son to the Bp.) Archdeacon of Rochester, and Prebendary of the churches of Rochester, Winchester, and Westminster, lie near those of his father. He died May 10, 1720, aged 41.”—The third inscription imports, “that John Friend, M. D. to shew his respect for those two worthy personages, had caused this monument to be erected jointly to their memories.”

76. ADMIRAL TYRRELL. This is a very magnificent monument erected some time since to the memory of the Admiral, whose figure is finely represented upon it. The ingenious artist, Mr. Read, who designed and executed it, was pupil to the celebrated Mr. Roubiliac.

The descending arch angel is sounding a trumpet, summoning the Admiral to eternity from the sea. The clouds moving and separating discover the celestial light and choir of cherubs, who appear singing praises to the Almighty Creator, the back ground representing darkness. The Admiral's countenance, with his right hand to his breast, is expressive of conscientious hope; his left arm significant of seeing something wonderfully awful. He appears rising out of the sea from behind a large rock, whereon are placed his arms, with the emblems of Valour, Prudence, and Justice. The sea is seen over the rock at the extremity of sight, where clouds and water seem to join. On the face of the rock, an angel has written this inscription—"The sea shall give up her dead, and every one shall be rewarded according to their works." On the summit of the rock is the figure of Hope. In her left hand is a celestial crown, the reward of Virtue; and her right hand is extended towards the Admiral with a countenance full of joy and gladness: Hibernia leaning on a globe, with her finger on that part of it where his body was committed to the sea, laments the loss of her favourite son with a countenance expressive of heart-felt grief. On one side the rock is the Buckingham (the Admiral's ship) with the masts appearing imperfect, agreeable to the design; on the other side, a large flag with the trophies of war.

77. SIR LUMLEY ROBINSON, Bart. This monument is neatly designed and ornamented; the columns are supported by death's heads, and the arms upon the base by a cherub. On the top is a vase, and, rising to the pediment, enrichments of laurel-
E branches,

branches, &c. The inscription has nothing remarkable. He was of Kentwell-Hall, in Suffolk, and died Aug. 6, 1684, aged 36.

78. JOHN FRIEND, M. D. This gentleman's bust stands on a pedestal of fine white veined marble; and under it a long Latin inscription, setting forth his great and distinguishing acquirements. He was a physician of the first rank for knowledge and experience; was no less successful in his practice, than ingenious in his writings. He was first educated at Westminster-School, and afterwards at Christ-Church College, Oxford, where his learning soon made him conspicuous. On his leaving the university, and adopting the profession of physic, he was chosen a Member of the College of Physicians in London, and soon after a Fellow of the Royal Society. His writings are lasting monuments of his extensive genius. He died July 26, 1728.

79. WILLIAM CONGREVE, Esq. In an oval frame is a half-length marble portrait of this gentleman, placed on a pedestal of the finest Egyptian marble in the whole church, and enriched with emblematical figures alluding to the drama. Underneath is this inscription in English:

"Mr. William Congreve died Jan. 19, 1728, aged 56, and was buried near this place. To whose most valuable memory this monument is set up by Henrietta Dutchess of Marlborough, as a mark how dearly she remembers the happiness she enjoyed in the sincere friendship of so worthy and honest a man: whose virtue, candour, and wit, gained him the love and esteem of the present age; and whose writings will be the admiration of the future."

80. HENRY WHARTON. This is a small table monument, made remarkable only by the great name inscribed upon it, who was Rector of Chatham in Kent, Vicar of the church of Minster in the isle of Thanet, Librarian to Archbp. Sancroft, and one of the most voluminous writers of his years, perhaps, in the

the world. He died March 3, 1624, aged only 31, and was so universally respected by the bishops and clergy, that Archbp. Tillotson, and several other Prelates, with a vast body of clergy, the choir and King's scholars, all in solemn procession attended his funeral, and joined in the anthems composed on this occasion by the great Purcell.

81. The Rt. Hon. JAMES CRAGGS. Who was made Secretary at War in April, 1717, and one of his Majesty's Privy-Council, and Secretary of State in March, 1718.

The statue of this gentleman, large as the life, is finely represented in this monument as leaning on an urn, which has upon it, in golden characters, an inscription, shewing that he was principal Secretary of State, and a man *universally beloved*; which is there particularly marked, because, as he was of low extraction, being only a shoemaker's son, it is the more admirable, that, in the high station to which his merit had raised him, he should escape envy and acquire the general esteem. He died Feb. 16, 1720, aged 35. Upon the base of the monument is this epitaph, written by Mr. Pope.

*Statesman, yet friend to truth, of soul sincere,
In action faithful, and in honour clear!
Who broke no promise, serv'd no private end;
Who gain'd no title, and who lost no friend;
Ennobled by himself, by all approv'd,
Prais'd, wept, and honour'd by the muse he lov'd.*

There is a heaviness in the structure of this monument that lessens the dignity of the design. The figure is bold and striking, but ill finished.

82. Capt. JAMES CORNWALL. This noble monument, which is 36 feet high, has a bold base and pyramid of rich Sicilian marble. Against the pyramid is a rock, (embellished with naval trophies, sea weeds, &c.) in which are two cavities; in the one is a Latin epitaph; in the other a view of the sea-fight before Toulon, in bass relief, on the fore-ground

whereof the Marlborough of 90 guns, is seen fiercely engaged with Admiral Naverre's ship the Real, of 114 guns, and her two seconds, all raking the Marlborough, fore and aft. On the rock stand two figures; the one represents Britannia, under the character of Minerva, accompanied with a lion; the other figure is expressive of Fame, who having presented to Minerva a medallion of the hero, supports it, whilst exhibited to public view. The medallion is accompanied with a globe, and various honorary crowns, as due to valour. Behind the figures is a lofty spreading palm-tree, (whereon is fixed the hero's shield or coat of arms,) together with a laurel-tree; both which issue from the naturally barren rock, as alluding to some heroic and uncommon event. The inscription :

“ Amongst the monuments of ancient merit in this sacred cathedral, let the name of James Cornwall be preserved, the third son of Henry Cornwall, of Bradwardin Castle, in the county of Hereford, Esq; who, from the very old and illustrious stock of the Plantagenets deriving a truly ancient spirit, became a naval commander of the first eminence; equally and deservedly honoured by the tears and applause of Britons, as a man who bravely defending the cause of his country in that sea-fight off Toulon, and being by a chain-shot deprived of both his legs at a blow, fell unconquered, on the 27th of Feb. 1743, in the 45th year of his age, bequeathing his animated example to his fellow-sailors, as a legacy of a dying Englishman, whose extraordinary valour could not be recommended to the emulation of posterity in a more ample eulogy, than by so singular an instance of honour, since the Parliament of Great Britain, by an unanimous suffrage, resolv'd that a monument at the public expence should be consecrated to the memory of this most heroical person.

83. Sir THOMAS HARDY, Knt. This monument is highly esteemed. Behind is a lofty pyramid
of

of a bluish-coloured marble : at the bottom of which the effigy of the deceased is reclining upon a tomb of elegant workmanship, with a naked boy on his left side weeping over an urn. The enrichments round the pedestal are just and proper ; and the inscription a little history of the deceased's life, which is here copied :

Sir Thomas Hardy, to whose memory this monument is erected, was bred in the Royal navy from his youth, and was made a Captain, in 1693. In the expedition to Cadiz, under Sir George Rook, he commanded the Pembroke ; and when the fleet left the coast of Spain, to return to England, he was ordered to Lagos Bay, where he got intelligence of the Spanish galleons being arrived in the harbour of Vigo, under convoy of seventeen French men of war. By his great diligence and judgement he joined the English fleet, and gave the Admiral that intelligence, which engaged him to make the best of his way to Vigo, where all the afore-mentioned galleons and men of war were either taken or destroyed.

After the success of that action, the Admiral sent him with an account of it to the Queen, who ordered him a considerable present, and knighted him.

Some years afterwards he was made a Rear-Admiral, and received several other marks of favour and esteem from her Majesty, and from her Royal consort, Prince George of Denmark, Lord High Admiral of England. He died Aug. 16, 1732, aged 67.

84. JOHN CONDUITT, Esq. The design of this monument is not inferior to that of the last mentioned ; and there is something in the manner which shews them both to be the workmanship of the same hand. In the middle of the pyramid is a large medallion of brass, resting on a cherub below, and suspended by another at top. Round the medal is a Latin inscription, thus Englished :

JOHN CONDUITT, MASTER OF THE MINT.

This gentleman succeeded his relation, the great Sir Isaac Newton, in that office, and desired to be

buried near him, as appears by a long Latin inscription on the base. He died May 23, 1737, aged 49. Catherine his wife died Jan. 20, 1739. aged 59, and lies interred in the same tomb.

85. WILLIAM HORNECK, Esq. This monument is embellished with books, plans, and instruments of fortification, alluding to the employment of the deceased, as chief Engineer to the Royal Train. The inscription informs us that he learned the art of war under the great Duke of Marlborough. He died April 23, 1746, aged 62.

86. SIR GODFREY KNELLER, Bart. The figures on this monument are a bust of the deceased under a canopy of state, the curtains whereof are finely gilt and tied up with golden strings; and on each side the bust is a weeping cherub, one resting on a framed picture, the other holding a painter's pallet and pencils. On the pedestal is a Latin inscription, signifying that Sir Godfrey Kneller, Knt. who lies interred here, was painter to Charles II. James II. William III. Anne, and George I. Born in 1646, died 1723, aged 77. He was knighted March 3, 1691, and created a baronet May 24, 1715. [Among his most excellent works are the Beauties of the Court of Charles II.] This monument was designed by Sir Godfrey himself. Underneath was his epitaph written by Mr. Pope, but now defaced.

*Kneller ! by Heav'n and not a master taught !
Whose art was nature, and whose pictures thought,
Now, for two ages having snat. h'd from fate
Whate'er was beauteous, or whate'er was great,
Rests crown'd with princes honours, poets lays,
Due to his merit, and brave thirst of praise,
Living, great nature fear'd he might outvie
Her works ; and dying, fears herself may die.*

87. PENELOPE EGERTON. This monument is remarkable only for the inscription: The lady for whom it was erected, was daughter to Robert Lord Nedham, Visc. Kilmurray, and wife to Randolph Egerton,

Egerton, of Betley, in Cheshire, an eminent loyalist, Maj. Gen. of Horse to Charles I. and Lieut. Col. to Charles II's own troop of guards. She died in child-bed, April 19, 1670.

88. JAMES EGERTON, A small table monument placed high above the other, to the memory of Randolph Egerton's son by his 2d wife, Elizabeth, daughter to Henry Murray, Esq. of the Bed-chamber to Charles I. He died April 13, 1687, aged nine years.

89. GENERAL LAWRENCE. This is a most superb monument, erected at the expence of the East-India Company, in memory of the man who, by the conquest of Pondicherry, and the defence of Trichinopoly, reduced the power of the French in the East, and paved the way for one of the richest empires that ever a trading people aspired to command; which, however, was, in the year 1783 in so lamentable a situation, wasted by war and oppressed by European plunderers, that from the richest countries in the world, it is at present the most deplorable.

On the top, is an admirable bust of the General, to which the genius of the Company is pointing, while Fame is declaring his noble exploits; at the same time holding in her hand a shield, on which is written,

For discipline establish'd, fortresses protected, settlements extended, French and Indian armies defeated, and peace concluded in the Carnatic. Close under the bust is written, Born March 6, 1697. Died Jan. 10, 1775.—On a tablet of beautiful marble in relief is represented the siege of a great city, and under it the word TRITCHINOPOLY.

90. ANNE, Countess Dowager of CLANRICKARD. The effigy of this lady resting upon a tomb is very finely executed, and the carving upon the monument of no ordinary workmanship. The inscription is as follows:

“ Here lies the Right Honourable Anne, Countess Dowager of Clanrickard, eldest daughter of John Smith, Esq; who is interred near this place. She married first Hugh Parker, Esq. eldest son of Sir

Henry Parker, of Honnington, in the county of Warwick, Bart. by whom she had the present Sir Henry John Parker, Bart. three other sons, and three daughters. By her second husband, Michael Clanrickard, of the kingdom of Ireland, the head of the ancient and noble family of the Burkes, she had Smith, now Earl of Clanrickard, and two daughters, Lady Anne and Lady Mary. She died Jan. 4, 1732, in her 49th year.

91. MARTHA PRICE. This monument is ornamented with festoons of fruit, flowers, and foliage; and the inscription shews that she was wife to Gervase Price, Esq. who served Charles II. in the double capacity of Serjeant-Trumpeter and Gentleman of the Bows. She died April 7, 1678, aged 37.

92. JOHN WOODWARD, M. D. This is an elegant monument, and the figures most admirably finished. The head of the deceased (who was Professor of Physic in Gresham College) in profile is very masterly, and the lady that holds it inimitable. The inscription is a kind of panegyric upon the great parts and learning of the deceased, which entitled him to the distinction he received. He died in May, 1728, aged 63.

93. HENEAGE TWISDEN. This monument is a neat but plain piece of architecture to the memory of a young hero, slain in the battle of Blarignies in Hainault, while Aid de Camp to John D. of Argyle, who commanded the right wing of the confederate army. He was 7th son to Sir Wm. Twisden, Bart. a youth of the greatest expectations had not the fortune of war put an early stop to his rising merit in the 29th year of his age, 1709. Near this are two small monuments to the memory of two of his brothers, Josiah and John. Josiah was a Captain at the siege of Agremont in Flanders, and slain by a cannon-shot in 1708, aged 23. John was a Lieutenant in the Admiral's ship under Sir Cloudesly Shovel, and perished with him 1707, aged 24.

94. WILLIAM LEVINZ, Esq. Above Heneage Twisden is a monument resembling a sarcophagus, on the front of which is the following inscription:

“To the memory of Wm. Levinz, Esq. grandson of Sir Creswell Levinz, Knt. who was Attorney-General in the reign of Charles II. and afterwards one of the Justices of the Common-Pleas, from which station he was displaced in the reign of James II. for opposing the dispensing power: and was one of the counsel for the seven bishops. Wm. Levinz, the son of Sir Creswell, represented the county of Nottingham in Parliament, as did his son Wm. Levinz, till the year 1747, when he was appointed a Commissioner of his Majesty's Customs, and, in 1763, Receiver-General of the said revenue, in which office he died August 17, 1765, aged 52 years.”

95. Col. JAMES BRINGFIELD. This monument is ornamented with military trophies, cherubs, &c. and surrounded by a mantling enclosing a table, on which is written the deceased's military preferments, the manner of his death and burial, and the praises of his piety and virtue. He was born at Abingdon, was Equerry to Prince George of Denmark, and Aid de camp to the great D. of Marlborough, was killed by a cannon-ball as he was remounting his General, on a fresh horse, at the battle of Ramillies, May 12, 1706, and was interred at Barechem, in the Province of Brabant, in the 57th year of his age.

96. ROBERT KILLEGREW. This is a fine piece of sculpture, cut out of one stone. The embellishments are distinct and very picturesque; and the inscription modest and soldier-like: “Robert Killegrew, of Arwenack, in Cornwall, Esq; son of Thomas and Charlotte; Page of Honour to Charles II. Brig. Gen. of her Majesty's forces, killed in Spain in the battle of Almanza, April 14, 1707, *atatis suæ* 47. MILITAVIT ANNIS 24.

97. Mrs. MARY BEAUFOY. A very stately monument. The principal figure is represented in a

devout posture, with cherubs crowning her; On each side are cupids lamenting the early decay of virgin beauty; and underneath, the arms of her family quarterly, upheld by cherubs. The inscription on the base: "*Reader!* whoever thou art, let the sight of this tomb imprint in thy mind, that young and old, without distinction, leave this world; and therefore fail not to secure the next." This lady was only daughter and heiress to Sir Henry Beaufoy, of Guycliffe, near Warwick, by the Hon. Charlotte Lane, eldest daughter of George Ld. Viscount Lansborough. She died July 12, 1705.

98. MRS. JANE STOTEVILL. This lady, who is here represented on a pedestal in the antient dress of her time, appears by the inscription to have been daughter to Thomas Stotevill, of Brinkley in Cambridgeshire, and wife first to Edward Ellis of Chesterton, and then to Othowell Hill, LL. D. and Chancellor of the Diocese of Lincoln. She died, April 27, 1631, aged 78.

99. THO. MANSEL, and W. MORGAN. A double monument, being two oval tables between three wreathed pillars, neatly ornamented and inscribed, the *first* to the memory of Thomas Mansel, eldest son of Bussy Mansel, of Britten's Ferry, Glamorganshire, who died Dec. 13, 1684, aged 38: The *other*, Wm. Morgan, 2d son of Wm. Morgan, of Tredegar, in Monmouthshire, who died Feb. 1, 1683, aged 19.

100. EDW. HERBERT, Esq. Against a pillar, on a tablet of white marble, is a long inscription in English, setting forth the descent of this gentleman, who is buried in a coffin of lead at the foot of the pillar to which it is fixed. He was lineally descended from Sir Geo. Herbert, of Swansey, in Glamorganshire, first Sheriff of that county after the union of the Principality of Wales in 1542. He died Sept. 18, 1715, aged 23, leaving one son Thomas, then two years old.

101. EDW. MANSELL. Near the above is another inscribed

inscribed to Edw. Mansell, eldest son of Sir Edw. Mansell, of Margan, in Glamorganshire, Bart. who died June 20, 1681, in his 15th year.

102. ROB. and RICH. CHOLMONDELEY. The Latin inscription informs us, that the 2d and 4th sons of Robert Visc. Cholmondeley lie here interred. Robert, a King's scholar, died at 14, Feb. 4, 1678, Richard died June 9, 1680. Both youths of promising genius.

103. RICHARD MEAD, M. D. Next to this is a monument to the memory of Dr. Mead, on which is his bust, and various emblematical devices expressive of his great learning and physical knowledge for which he was eminent. He was of an antient family in Buckinghamshire, was Physician in Ordinary to his Majesty, Fellow of the College of Physicians, and of the Royal Society; a great promoter of the Foundling Hospital, and well known to the world by his writings. He died March 14, 1754, aged 71.

104. GILBERT THORNBURGH, Esq. This small but neat monument was erected to the memory of an honest courtier, faithful to his God, his Prince, and his friends, who died Oct. 6, 1677, in the 56th year of his age.

105. JOHN BAKER, Esq. Next to this is a rostral column of curiously-veined marble, on which is depicted the prows of galleys, a Medusa's head, naval and military trophies, &c. with this short inscription: "To the memory of John Baker, Esq. Vice-Admiral of the White Squadron of the British fleet; who, when he commanded in the Mediterranean, died at Port-Mahon, Nov. 10, 1716, aged 56. He was a brave, judicious, and experienced officer, a sincere friend, and a true lover of his country. *Manet post funera virtus.*"

106. HENRY PRIESTMAN. Suspended by a knot of ribbons, fastened to a pyramid of various-coloured marble, is a fine medallion, with the words, Henry Priestman, Esq. round the head. Underneath, are

naval trophies and sea instruments most admirably sculpt; and upon the base an inscription, shewing that the person to whose memory the monument is erected, was commander in chief of a squadron of ships of war in the reign of Charles II. a Commissioner of the Navy, and one of the Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral of England, in the reign of William III. He died Aug, 20, 1712, aged 65.

107. PHILIP CARTERET. What must strike every one who views this tomb, is the fine figure of Time, standing on an altar, and holding a scroll in his hand, whereon is written, in Saphic verse, lines to the following import, which he is supposed to be repeating :

T I M E speaks.

*Why flows the mournful muse's tear,
For thee cut down in life's full prime?
Why sighs for thee the parent dear,
Cropt by the scythe of hoary Time?
Lo ! this, my boy's, the common lot ! ——
To me thy memory entrust;
When all that's dear shall be forgot,
I'll guard thy venerable dust.
From age to age, as I proclaim
Thy learning, piety, and truth;
Thy great example shall enflame,
And emulation raise in youth.*

Over all is the bust of the noble youth here alluded to, who was son to Lord George Carteret, and died a King's scholar at Westminster, ripe for the University, March 19, 1710, age 19.

This monument was repaired many years ago at the charge of John Earl Granville, Baron Carteret of Hawks, in Bedfordshire; but is now much neglected.

108. EDWARD DE CARTERET. This neat monument is ornamented with cherubs, and with festoons of leaves and fruit finely embossed; and was erected to the child whose name is inscribed upon it, who died

died in the 8th year of his age, Oct. 30, 1677. He was son to Sir Edward de Carteret, Gentleman Usher to Charles II.

109. THO. LIVINGSTON, Visc. TEVIOT. The top of this monument is decorated with the arms, supporters, and crest of this nobleman, and with military trophies alluding to his profession of a soldier. On the face of the monument is a long Latin inscription, shewing that he was born in Holland, but descended from the Livingstons in Scotland; that from his childhood he was trained to arms; that he attended the Prince of Orange into Britain, as a Colonel of Foot; that he rose to the rank of Lieut. Gen. and General of the Scotch forces; was made Master of the Ordnance and a Privy-Counsellor; that he secured Scotland to the King by one decisive action on the Spey, for which he was advanced to the dignity of Viscount. He died Jan. 14, 1710, aged 60.

110. ROBERT LORD CONSTABLE. This is a handsome piece of architecture, ornamented with a cherub below, and the family arms and crest on the top. On the face of the monument is this inscription: "Near this lies the Rt. Hon. Robert, Ld. Constable, Visc. Dunbar, who departed this life Nov. 23, 1714, in his 64th year. Also his 2d wife, the Right Hon. Dorothy Brudenell, Countess of Westmoreland, who departed this life Jan. 26, 1739, aged 98."

111. Dr. PETER HEYLIN. A plain but neat monument, on the top of which is a pediment, and the arms of Heylin sculpt; on the base the same arms with those of his lady, quarterly. On the face of the monument is a long Latin inscription greatly to his praise. He died May 8, 1662, aged 63.

112. CHARLES WILLIAMS, Esq. The scroll-work and scolloping of this monument is somewhat remarkable; and the device of supporting it by a death's head on the wings of Time is not improper. The inscription tells us, that the deceased was of Caerleon, in Monmouthshire, a strenuous defender of the

the church and public liberty, and a good and generous man. He died Aug. 29, 1720, aged 87.

113. SIR EDMUND PRIDEAUX, Bart. Near this monument, in one grave in the middle aisle, are deposited the remains of Sir Edmund Prideaux of Netherton, in Devonshire, Bart. and dame Ann his wife. He departed this life Feb. 26, 1728, in his 55th year; and she the 10th of May, 1741, aged 55 years. Sir Edmund married first Mary, daughter of Samuel Reynardson, Esq. by whom he had issue Mary, married to James Winstanly, Esq. afterwards he married the above mentioned Ann, daughter of Philip Hawkins of Pennans in Cornwall, Gent. They had issue one son, named Peter, who died in his infancy, and one daughter Ann, married to John Pendarves Basset, of Tehiddy, in Cornwall, Esq. who, surviving her father and mother, erected this monument to their memory.

114. RICHARD LE NEVE, Esq. On the top of a very heavy design is placed the arms of this gentleman, with the instruments of war. The English inscription informs us, that being made commander of his Majesty's ship the Edgar, he was unfortunately killed in the 28th year of his age, in that sharp engagement with the Hollanders, on the 11th of Aug. 1673.

115. TEMPLE WEST, Esq. This monument is remarkable for the historical relation inscribed upon it, viz. Sacred to the memory of Temple West, Esq. who dedicated himself from his earliest youth to the naval service of his country; rose with merit and reputation to the rank of Vice Admiral of the White. Sagacious, active, industrious, a skillful seaman; cool, intrepid, and resolute, he approved himself a gallant officer. In the signal victory obtained over the French, May 3, 1747, he was captain of the ship which carried Sir Peter Warren, and acquired peculiar honour, even on that day of general glory. In the less successful engagement near Minorca, May 20, 1756, wherein as Rear-Admiral, he commanded the
second

second division, his distinguished courage, and animating example, were admired by the whole British Squadron; confessed by that of France; and, amidst the national discontent which followed, rewarded, as they deserved, by the warmest applauses of his country, and the just approbation of his sovereign. On the 17th of November following he was appointed one of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty. He adorned his station by a modesty which concealed from him his own merit, and a candor which disposed him to reward that of others. With these talents he possessed the milder graces of domestic life: To the frank and generous spirit of an officer, he added the ease and politeness of a gentleman; and with the moral and social virtues of a good man, he exercised the duties of a Christian. A life so honourable to himself, so dear to his friends, so useful to his country, was ended at the age of 43, A. D. 1757. To preserve to posterity his fame and his example, this monument was erected by the daughter of the brave unfortunate Balchen, the wife of Temple West, A. D. 1761.

116. WILLIAM CROFT. On the pedestal of this monument, in bass relief, is an organ, and on the top a bust of the deceased, who was Doctor in Music, Master of the Children, and Organist and Composer of the Chapel Royal, and Organist of Westminster-Abbey. He died Aug. 14, 1727, aged 50.

117. JOHN BLOW, Doctor in Music. Under this tomb is a canon in four parts, set to music; with enrichments, cherubs, and flowers. In the centre is an English inscription, by which it appears he was Organist, Composer, and Master of the Children in the Chapel Royal 35 years; and Organist to this Abbey 15 years. That he was scholar to Dr. Christoph. Gibbons; and master to the famous Mr. Purcell; and to most of the eminent masters of his time. He died Oct. 1, 1708, in his 60th year.

118. PHILIP DE SAUSMAREZ, Esq. The inscription on this monument is a recital of the deceased's naval exploits; one of those few, whose lives ought rather to be measured by their actions than their days. From 16 to 37 years of age he served in the navy, and was often surrounded with dangers and difficulties unparralleled, always approving himself an able, active, and gallant officer. He went out a Lieutenant on board his Majesty's ship the Centurion, under the auspicious conduct of Commodore Anson, in his expedition to the South Seas: He was commanding officer of the said ship when she was driven from her moorings at the isle of Tinian. In the year 1746, being Captain of the Nottingham, a 60 gun ship, he (then alone) attacked and took the Mars, a French ship of 64 guns. In the first engagement of the following year, when Adm. Anson defeated and took a squadron of French men of war and Indiamen, he had an honourable share; and in the second, under Adm. Hawke, when the enemy, after a long and obstinate resistance, was again routed, in pursuing two ships that were making their escape, he gloriously but unfortunately fell. He was the son of Matthew de Sausmarez, of the island of Guernsey, Esq. by his wife Ann Durell, of the same island. He was born Nov. 17, 1710; killed Oct. 14, 1747, and buried at the Old Church at Plymouth, with all the honours due to his distinguished merit. This monument was erected by his brothers and sisters.

117. Dr. BOULTER, Bishop of Armagh. This monument, which stands where formerly stood the monument of Dr. Wm. Johnson, Chaplain in Ordinary to Charles II. is of the finest marble, and of a new invented polish. The bust of this admired Bishop is very natural; his long flowing hair and solemn gracefulness excite a kind of reverential respect in an attentive beholder. The ensigns of his dignity, with which his monument is ornamented, are most exquisitely finished, and every part discovers a masterly genius.

genius in the sculptor. The inscription is inclosed in a beautiful border of porphyry, and is as follows: " Dr. Hugh Boulter, late Archbp. of Armagh, Primate of all Ireland, a prelate so eminent for the accomplishments of his mind, the purity of his heart, and the excellence of his life, that it may be thought superfluous to specify his titles, recount his virtues, or even erect a monument to his fame. His titles, he not only deserved, but adorned; his virtues are manifest in his good works, which had never dazzled the public eye, if they had not been too bright to be concealed; and as to his fame, whosoever has any sense of merit, any reverence for piety, any passion for his country, or any charity for mankind, will assist in preserving it fair and spotless, that when brass and marble shall mix with the dust they cover, every succeeding age may have the benefit of his illustrious example. He was born Jan. 4, 1671; was consecrated Bp. of Bristol, 1718; translated to the Archbishoprick of Armagh, 1723; and from thence to Heaven, Sept. 27, 1742.

120. SAMUEL BRADFORD, S. T. P. This is a plain table monument, erected to the memory of Bp. Bradford, with a long Latin inscription, scarce legible, and surrounded with the arms and proper ensigns of his several dignities. He was some time Rector of St. Mary le Bow, and from thence advanced to the See of Carlisle, and afterwards translated to that of Rochester, with the Deanry of this Church, and that of the Honourable Order of the Bath annexed. He died May 14, 1731, in the 79th year of his age.

121. RICHARD KANE. On this tomb is a curious bust of this gentleman of white marble upon a handsome pedestal, whereon is inscribed the most striking passages of his life. He was born at Down in Ireland, Dec. 20, 1661. In 1689, he first appeared in a military capacity at the memorable siege of Derry; and, after the reduction of Ireland, followed K. William into Flanders, where he distinguished himself, particularly

ticularly by his intrepid behaviour at the siege of Namurre, where he was severely wounded. In 1702 he bore a commission in the service of Q. Anne, and assisted in the expedition to Canada; from whence he again returned into Flanders, and fought under the D. of Argyle, and afterwards under Ld. Carpenter. In 1712, he was made Sub-Governor of Minorca, through which island he caused a road to be made, before thought impracticable. In 1720, he was ordered by George I. to the defence of Gibraltar, where he sustained an eight months siege against the Spaniards, when all hope of relief was extinguished: for which gallant service he was, by George II. rewarded with the Government of Minorca, where he died Dec. 19, 1736, and was buried in the Castle of St. Philip.

122. PERCY KIRK, Esq. On each side of a fine bust of this gentleman is a winged seraph; one having a dagger in his right hand inverted, and in his left a helmet; the other resting on a ball, and holding in his left hand a torch reversed. The inscription says, he was Lieut. Gen. of his Majesty's armies; that he died Jan. 1, 1741, aged 57; and that he was son to Percy Kirk, Esq. a Lieut. Gen. in the reign of James II. by the Lady Mary, daughter to George Howard, Earl of Suffolk. Diana Dormer, his niece and sole heiress, died Feb. 22, 1743, aged 32.

123. Ld. AUBREY BEAUCLERK. This monument is ornamented with arms, trophies, and naval ensigns; and in an oval nich, on a pyramid of dove-coloured marble, is a beautiful bust of this young nobleman. On the pedestal is this historical inscription: "Lord Aubrey Beauclerk was the youngest son of Charles, Duke of St. Alban's, by Diana, daughter of Aubrey de Vere, Earl of Oxford. He went early to sea, and was made a commander in 1731. In 1740, he was sent upon that memorable expedition to Carthagenæ, under the command of Adm. Vernon, in his Majesty's ship the Prince Frederick, which with three others was ordered to cannonade the

the Castle Bocca Chica. One of these being obliged to quit her station, the Prince Frederick was exposed, not only to the fire from the Castle, but to that of Fort St. Joseph, and to two ships that guarded the mouth of the harbour, which he sustained for many hours that day, and part of the next, with uncommon intrepidity. As he was giving his command upon deck, both his legs were shot off; but such was his magnanimity, that he would not suffer his wounds to be dressed, till he had communicated his orders to the First Lieutenant, which were, *To fight his ship to the last extremity.* Soon after this he gave some directions about his private affairs, and then resigned his soul with the dignity of a hero and a christian. Thus was he taken off in the 31st year of his age; an illustrious commander of superior fortitude and clemency, amiable in his person, steady in his affections, and equalled by few in the social and domestic virtues of politeness, modesty, candour, and benevolence. He married the widow of Col. F. Alexander, a daughter of Sir H. Newton, Knt. Envoy Extraordinary to the Court of Florence and the Republic of Genoa, and Judge of the High Court of Admiralty."

His Epitaph over the Inscription.

*While Britain boasts her empire o'er the deep,
This marble shall compel the brave to weep;
As men, as Britons, and as soldiers mourn,
'Tis dauntless, loyal, virtuous Beauclerk's urn.
Sweet were his manners, as his soul was great,
And ripe his worth, tho' immature his fate;
Each tender grace that joy and love inspire,
Living, he mingled with his martial fire;
Dying, he bid Britannia's thunder roar;
And Spain still felt him, when he breath'd no more.*

124. Sir JOHN BALCHEN, Knt. On this fine monument, in relief, is the representation of a ship perishing in a storm, and over it, in white marble, a bust of this great Admiral. The enrichments, arms, and trophies, are most admirably wrought; but in fastening

fastening the cable to the anchor, the Artificer has shewed himself no mariner. The inscription, which, like the former, is historical, is here inserted:—"To the memory of Sir John Balchen, Knt. Admiral of the White Squadron of his Majesty's fleet in 1744, being sent out Commander in Chief of the combined fleets of England and Holland, to cruise on the enemy, was, on his return home, in his Majesty's ship the Victory, lost in the Channel by a violent storm; from which sad circumstance of his death, we may learn that neither the greatest skill, judgment, or experience, joined to the most firm, unshaken resolution, can resist the fury of the winds and waves; and we are taught from the passages of his life, which were filled with great and gallant actions, but ever accompanied with adverse gales of fortune, that the brave, the worthy, and the good man meets not always his reward in this world. Fifty-eight years of faithful and painful services he had passed, when being just retired to the government of Greenwich Hospital, to wear out the remainder of his days, he was once more, and for the last time, called out by his king and country, whose interest he ever preferred to his own, and his unwearied zeal for their service ending only in his death; which weighty misfortune to his afflicted family became heightened by many aggravating circumstances attending it: Yet amidst their grief had they the mournful consolation to find his gracious and royal master, mixing his concern with the general lamentations of the public, for the calamitous fate of so zealous, so valiant, and so able a commander; and as a lasting memorial of the sincere love and esteem born by his widow, to a most affectionate and worthy husband, this honorary monument was erected by her. He was born Feb. 2, 1669, married Susannah, daughter of Col. Apreece, of Wasingly in the county of Huntingdon. Died Oct. 7, 1744, leaving one son and one daughter, the former of whom, George Balchen, survived him but a short time; for being sent

sent to the West-Indies in 1745, Commander of his Majesty's ship the Pembroke, he died in Barbadoes in December the same year, aged 28, having walked in the steps, and imitated the virtue and bravery of his good but unfortunate father."

When the Victory was lost, she had on board near 1000 souls, 100 of whom were gentlemen volunteers.

125. General GUEST. On a base and pyramid of most beautiful Egyptian porphyry, are the finest enrichments and bust that are to be seen in the whole church. It were an injustice to the excellent artist to attempt a description of this monument, as nothing but a fine imagination is capable of conceiving how highly it is finished. The inscription is short, but manly: "Sacred to those virtues that adorn a christian and a soldier, this marble perpetuates the memory of Lieut. Gen. Joshua Guest, who closed a service of 60 years, by faithfully defending Edinburgh castle against the rebels, 1745.

126. CHARLES WATSON, Esq. Over the North door, is a magnificent monument to the memory of Adm. Watson; where you see in the center of a range of palm trees, an elegant figure of the Admiral in a Roman Toga, with a branch of palm in his right hand, receiving the address of a prostrate figure, representing the Genius of Calcutta, a place in the East-Indies, memorable for the imprisonment of the English garrison in a black-hole, where most of them perished, and where those that survived were released by the Admiral, and the town re-taken from the Nabob in Jan. 1757. On the other side is the figure in chains of a native of Chandernagore, another place taken by the Admiral the March following. On the front is this inscription:

To the memory of CHARLES WATSON, Vice Admiral of the White, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's naval forces in the East-Indies, who died at Calcutta the 16th of August, 1757.

THE EAST INDIA COMPANY.

As a grateful testimony of the signal advantages
which

which they obtained by his valour and prudent conduct, caused this monument to be erected.

127. **GEORGE MONTAGUE DUNK**, Earl of Halifax. On the left, as you enter the North door, is a stately monument to the memory of George Montague Dunk, Earl of Halifax. His Lordship's bust conveys a very striking likeness of the original. It is supported by two emblematical figures, one holding a mirror, supposed to be Truth, with his foot on a mask, trampling on Falshood; the other Honour, presenting the ensigns of the Garter. It is also decorated with various other emblems alluding to the different public posts of honour and profit which his Lordship held at different times. The inscription is as follows :

" Sacred be the monument which here is raised by gratitude and respect, to perpetuate the memory of George Montague Dunk, Earl of Halifax, Knight of the most noble Order of the Garter; whose allegiance, integrity, and abilities, alike distinguished and exalted him in the reign of George II. and of George III. In the year 1745 (an early period of his life) he raised and commanded a regiment, to defend his King and Country against the alarming insurrection in Scotland. He was soon after appointed first Lord of Trade and Plantations; in which department he contributed so largely to the commerce and splendor of America, as to be stiled "Father of the Colonies." At one, and the same time, he filled the united great offices of the First Lord of the Admiralty; Principal Secretary of State, and Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, He was afterwards appointed Lord Privy Seal; on the resignation whereof, he was recalled to the important duties of Principal Secretary of State, and died (in possession of the Seals) June 8th, 1771. His worth in private life was eminent and extensive; and was best testified in the honour and esteem which were borne him living, and the lamentations bestowed upon his ashes.

" Among

“ Among many instances of his liberal spirit, one deserves to be distinctly recorded. During his residence in Ireland he obtained the grant of an additional 4000*l.* per ann. for all subsequent Vice Roys; at the same time, nobly declining that emolument himself.”

128. CLEMENT SAUNDERS, Esq. On a pillar near the front is a small monument, to the memory of Clement Saunders, Esq. Carver in ordinary to Charles II. James II. and William III. son of Sir W. Saunders, Knt. of the county of Northampton. He died Aug. 10, 1695, aged 84.

129. Sir WILLIAM SAUNDERSON, Knt. Against the wall, on a small marble of alabaster, is a bust of this gentleman, and an inscription in Latin, shewing that he was of the Bed-chamber to Charles I. and wrote the lives of Mary Q. of Scots, James, and Charles I. that he sustained great hardships from the tyranny of the rebels; but that, having bravely surmounted all difficulties, he lived to the age of 90, and died July 15, 1676.

130. Very near to Lord Halifax a most pleasing monument is just erected, to the memory of JONAS HANWAY, Esq. celebrated for his universal feeling for the distressed, having been an active friend to the following Charities, viz. the Foundling, Magdalen and Marine Society. The expence was defrayed by voluntary subscriptions. J. F. Moore sculptor.

On a sarcophagus the Society is represented in in bass-relief, viz. Britannia with her emblems of Government, Peace, War, Trade and Navigation, who with benign countenance distributes clothes to poor boys, for to be trained to Sea, over this a medallion of the deceased is fixed on a pyramid, upon the top of which is a lamp, emblematic to perpetual Light.

“ Sacred to the memory of Jonas Hanway; who departed this life, Sept. 5th 1786, aged 74. But whose name liveth, and will ever live, whilst active
Piety

Piety shall distinguish the Christian ; Integrity and Truth shall recommend the British merchant, and universal kindness shall characterize the Citizen of the World.

“ The helpless Infant nurtur’d thro’ his Care,
 “ The Friendless Prostitute shelter’d and reform’d,
 “ The hopeless youth rescu’d from misery and ruin,
 “ And trained to serve and to defend his country,
 “ Uniting in one common strain of gratitude
 “ Bear testimony to their Benefactor’s virtues :
 “ This was the friend and father of the poor.

131. Behind Jonas Hanway, Esq. is erected a very magnificent monument, to the memory of the Right Honourable WILLIAM PITT, Earl of Chatham, whose most striking figure, dressed in parliamentary robes, stands in an elevated situation, leaning forward, with the right hand extended in the graceful attitude of an orator ; under him are the figures of Prudence and Fortitude, below them is Britannia, and under her are laying down two noble figures of earth and ocean.

The sculptor, Mr Bacon, has erected it in so masterly a stile, that the subject and grandeur of the monument command equal attention.

Through the Supreme Being Lord Chatham’s Prudence and Fortitude, enabled Britannia to sway the earth and ocean.

Upon the base is the following inscription.

“ Erected by the King and Parliament, as a testimony to the virtues and ability of William Pitt, Earl of Chatham, during whose administration, in the reigns of George II. and George III. Divine Providence exalted Great Britain to an height of prosperity, unknown to any former age. Born Nov. 15, 1708. Died May 11, 1778.”

132. Sir CHARLES WAGER. On this elegant monument the principal figure is that of Fame, holding a portrait of the deceased in relief, which is supported by an infant Hercules. The enrichments are naval trophies, instruments of war, and navigation,

&c.

AND ITS CURIOSITIES.

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&c. and on the base, in relief, is the representation of the destroying and taking the Spanish galleons, in 1708.—
The inscription is literally copied :

To the memory of Sir CHARLES WAGER, Knt.
Admiral of the White, First Commissioner of the Admiralty,
and Privy-Counsellor :

A man of great natural talents,
Who bore the highest commands,
And passed through the great employments,
With credit to himself and honour to his country.

He was in private life
Humane, temperate, just, and bountiful :

In public station,
Valiant, prudent, wise, and honest ;
Easy of access to all ;

Plain and unaffected in his manners,
Steady and resolute in his conduct ;
So remarkably happy in his presence of mind,
that no danger ever discomposed him ;
Esteemed and favoured by his king ;
Beloved and honoured by his country.

He died May 24, 1743. Aged 77.

133. Admiral VERNON. On a pedestal of beautiful marble is a bust of that gallant Admiral, with a fine figure of Fame crowning him with laurels. This monument is elegantly ornamented with naval trophies. Beneath is the following inscription :

As a memorial of his own gratitude,
and of the virtues of his benefactor,
This monument was erected by his nephew, Francis,
Lord Orwell, in the year 1763.

Sacred to the memory of
EDWARD VERNON,
Admiral of the White Squadron
of the British Fleet.

He was the second son of James Vernon,
Who was Secretary of State to King William III.
and whose abilities and integrity
Were equally conspicuous.

OF WESTMINSTER ABBEY,

In his youth he served under the Admirals Shovell and Rook.

By their example he learned to conquer,

By his own merit he rose to command.

In the war with Spain of M,DCC,XXXIX,

he took the fort of Porto Bello

with six ships;

A force which was thought unequal to the attempt.

For this he received

the Thanks of both Houses of Parliament,

He subdued Chagre, and at Carthagena

conquered as far as naval force

could carry victory.

After these services he retired,

without place or title,

from the exercise of public

to the enjoyment of private virtue.

The testimony of a good conscience

was his reward,

The love and esteem of all good men

his glory.

In battle, tho' calm, he was active, and tho' intrepid, prudent,

successful, yet not ostentatious,

Ascribing the glory to God;

In the Senate he was disinterested, vigilant, and steady.

On the XXX. day of October, M,DCC,LVII.

he died, as he had lived,

the friend of man, the lover of his country,

the father of the poor,

aged LXXIII.

134. JOHN HOLLES, Duke of Newcastle. This monument is, perhaps, the most magnificent, as well as the most costly, of any in the whole Abbey; yet the admiration it has attracted has not been equal to the profusion of expence bestowed upon it. The beauty of it consists chiefly in the design; and as those who are ignorant of architecture, can have no relish for things beyond their knowledge, it has happened that what was intended to draw all men's eyes upon it, has been neglected almost as soon as raised. The principal

principal figure rests upon a sepulchral monument of darkish-coloured marble, and represents the noble person to whose memory this stately mausoleum was erected, having in his right hand a general's staff, and in his left a ducal coronet. On one side the base stands a statue of Wisdom; on the other, of Sincerity. On the angles of the upper compartment sit angels in no very meaning attitude; and on the ascending sides of the pediment sit cherubs, one with an hour-glass, alluding to the admeasurement of man's life by grains of sand; the other pointing upwards where life shall be no longer measured by duration. On the base of the monument is this inscription: John Holles, Duke of Newcastle, Marquis and Earl of Clare, Baron Houghton, of Houghton, and Knight Companion of the most noble Order of the Garter, whose body is here deposited under the same roof with many of his noble ancestors and relations, of the families of Vere, Cavendish, and Holles, whose eminent virtues he inherited; and was particularly distinguished for his courage, love to his country, and constancy in friendship; which qualities he exerted with great zeal and readiness whenever the cause of religion, his country, or friends required him.—In the reign of Q. Anne, he filled, with great capacity and honour, the several employments of Lord Keeper of the Privy-Seal and Privy-Counsellor, Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of Middlesex and Nottingham, and of the county and the town of Nottingham, and of the East and North Ridings in the county of York; Lord Chief Justice in Eyre North of Trent, and Governor of the town and fort of Kingston upon Hull: To all which titles and honours, his personal merit gave a lustre that needed not the addition of the great wealth he possessed. He was born Jan. 9, 1661-2, and died July 15, 1711. He married the Lady Margaret, third daughter and Heiress to Henry Cavendish, D. of Newcastle, by whom he left issue one only child, the

Lady Henrietta Cavendish Holles Harley, who caused this memorial of him to be erected in 1723.

135. WILL. CAVENDISH, Duke of Newcastle. This monument is likewise a stately piece of architecture. Under a rich canopy of state lie, in a cumbent posture, on a double mat, "the loyal D. of Newcastle, (as the inscription beneath sets forth,) and his Duchess, his 2d wife, by whom he had no issue: her name was Margaret Lucas, youngest sister to Lord Lucas, of Colchester; a noble family, for all the brothers were valiant, and all the sisters virtuous. This Duchess was a wise, witty, and learned lady, which her many books do well testify: she was a most virtuous and a loving and careful wife, and was with her Lord all the time of his banishment and miseries; and when he came home, never parted from him in his solitary retirements; so far the English inscription: The Latin shews farther, that he was a Knight of the Bath, and Baron Ogle in right of his mother, Visc. Mansfield, and Baron Cavendish of Bolesover, E. of Ogle, Earl, Marquis, and Duke of Newcastle upon Tyne, Lord Lieut. of the counties of Nottingham and Northumberland, First Lord of the Bed-chamber to K. James I. Guardian to Pr. Charles, Privy-Counsellor and Knight of the most noble Order of the Garter; that for his fidelity to the King, he was made Captain General of the forces raised for his service in the North, fought many battles, and generally came off victorious; that, when the rebels prevailed, (being one of the first designed a sacrifice) he left his estate, and endured a long exile. By his first wife Elizabeth, daughter and heir to W. Bassett, of Staffordshire, Esq. he had two sons and three daughters; Charles, who died without issue, and Henry, heir to his honours; Jane married to C. Cheyney, of Chessham, Bucks; Elizabeth, to John E. of Bridgewater; and Frances, to Oliver E. of Bolingbroke. He died Dec. 27, 1676, in his 84th year.

136. GRACE

136. GRACE SCOTT. Affixed to the adjoining pillar is a neat tablet, on which is this inscription :
 “ Grace, eldest daughter of Sir Thomas Mauleverer, of Alerton Mauleverer, in Yorkshire, Bart. born 1622, married to Col. Scott, a Member of the Hon. House of Commons, 1644, and died Feb. 24, 1645.

He that will give my Grace but what is her's,

Must say her death has not

Made only her dear Scott,

But Virtue, Worth, and sweetness, Widowers.

137. Sir PETER WARREN. This is a magnificent monument of white marble, to the memory of that gallant Admiral, done by Koubiliac. Close to the wall is a large flag hanging to the flag staff, and spreading in natural folds behind the whole monument; before it, is a fine figure of Hercules placing Sir Peter's bust on its pedestal; and on the other side is the figure of Navigation, with a laurel wreath in her hand, gazing on the bust with a look of melancholy mixed with admiration. Behind her a Cornucopia pours out fruit, corn, the fleece, &c. and by it is a cannon, an anchor, and other decorations. The inscription is as follows:

Sacred to the memory of

Sir PETER WARREN,

Knight of the Bath, Vice-Admiral of the Red

Squadron of the British fleet, and

Member of Parliament.

For the city and liberty of Westminster.

He derived his descent from an antient

family of Ireland;

His fame and honors from his virtues and abilities,

How eminently those were displayed,

With what vigilance and spirit they were exerted,

In the various services whereIn he had the honour

to command,

And the happiness to conquer,

Will be more properly recorded in the annals of

GREAT BRITAIN.

On this tablet affection with truth must say,
 That, deservedly esteemed in private life,
 And universally renowned for his public conduct;
 The judicious and gallant officer
 Possessed all the amiable qualities of the friend,
 The gentleman and christian:

But the ALMIGHTY,
 Whom alone he feared, and whose gracious protection
 he had often experienced,
 Was pleased to remove him from a place of honor
 To an eternity of happiness,
 On the 29th day of July, 1752,
 In the 49th year of his age.

138. Sir GILBERT LORT. This stately monument is chiefly ornamented with cherubs and family arms, and is inscribed to the memory of Sir Gil. Lort, of Stockpole in Pembrokeshire, Bart. by his sister Dame Eliz. Campbell, relict of Sir Alex. Campbell, of Colder in Scotland, Bart.—Sir Gilbert died Sept. 19, 1698, in his 28th year. She died Sept. 28, 1714, in her 49th year.

139. Over Sir Gilbert Lort, is a small handsome monument, consisting of a bust and naval ornaments, to the memory of John Storr, Esq. of Hilston in the county of York. Rear Admiral of the Red Squadron of his Majesty's fleet. He was born Aug. 18, 1709, died Jan. 10th, 1783, and interred near this place.

140. Sir THOMAS HESKET. Turning to the right, and against the screen of the choir, is a fine old monument, whereon lies the effigy of a gentleman at full length in a tufted gown, and underneath upon the base, a lady kneeling. By the inscription these appear to represent Sir Tho. Heskett, Attorney of the Court of Wards and Liveries in Q. Elizabeth's time; and Julian his wife, who caused this monument to be erected. He died Oct. 15, 1605.

141. DAME MARY JAMES. A very neat monument, being an urn, wreathed and crowned with his Viscount's coronet on a handsome pedestal. By the inscription

inscription it appears, that this lady was wife to Sir John James, of the antient family of the Lords of Hoftrick, in Holland, and daughter to Sir Rob. Killegrew, Vice-Chamberlain to Mary, Q. to Charles I. She died Nov. 6, 1677.

142. HUGH CHAMBERLEN, M. D. & F. R. S. The principal figure on this monument lies, as it were, at ease, upon a tomb stone, leaning on his right arm, with his hand upon his night-cap, and his head uncovered. In his left hand he holds a book, indicating thereby his intense application to study. On each side are the emblems of physic and longevity; and over his head is Fame descending with a trumpet in one hand, and in the other a wreath. On the top are weeping cherubs, and on the pedestal a long inscription in Latin, setting forth his vast knowledge and industry in his profession, his humanity in relieving the sick, and his connections and affinities in social and private life. This gentleman was famous for the improvements he made in midwifery, the practice of which, since his time, has been studied by the faculty to great advantage. He died June 17, 1728, aged 64.

143. HENRY PURCELL, Esq. This is a small but elegant piece of workmanship, and not unworthy the great name to whose memory it was erected. "Here lies Henry Purcell, who left this life, and is gone to that blessed place, where only his harmony can be exceeded;"—A short but comprehensive epitaph, expressive of his great merit. He died Nov. 21, 1695, in his 37th year.

144. ALMERICUS DE COURCY, Baron of Kinsale. His Lordship is here represented in full proportion, reposing himself, after the fatigues of an active life, under a rich canopy finely ornamented and gilt. He was descended, as his inscription shews, from the famous John de Courcy, Earl of Ulster (who in the reign of King John, in consideration of his great valour, obtained that extraordinary privilege to him and his heirs, of standing covered before the King.)

of whom we have spoken largely in our *Description of the Tower*. This nobleman was greatly in favour with Charles II. James II. and commanded a troop of horse under the latter. He died Feb. 9, 1719, aged 57.

145. SIR THOMAS DUPPA. This monument is prettily ornamented with flowers and foliage, and on the top with an urn wreathed. The inscription shews, that Sir Thomas in his youth waited on K. Charles II. when he was Prince of Wales, and under the tuition of Dr. Duppa, of whom we have already given an account. He was afterwards made Gentleman Usher and Daily-waiter, and then Gentleman-Usher of the Black Rod, in which office he died April 25, 1694, aged 75.

146. DAME ELIZABETH CARTERET. The figure of this lady, on her monument, has been much admired; but that of the winged seraph, descending to receive her, more. She was daughter of Sir Edw. Carteret, Knt. Gentleman-Usher to K. Charles I. and 2d wife and relict of Sir Philip de Carteret, and by him mother to Sir Charles Carteret, her only son, by whose death was extinguished the eldest branch of the antient family of Carterets, Signeurs of St. Owen, in the Isle of Jersey. She died March 26, 1717, aged 52.

147. Sir ISAAC NEWTON. This is a grand and expressive monument, every way worthy the great man to whose memory it was erected, who is sculptured recumbent, leaning his right arm on four folio's, thus titled, DIVINITY, CHRONOLOGY, OPTICKS, and PHIL: PRIN: MATH: and pointing to a scroll supported by winged cherubs. Over him is a large globe, projecting from a pyramid behind, whereon is delineated the course of the comet in 1680, with the signs, constellations and planets. On the globe sits the figure of Astronomy, with her book closed. Underneath the principal figure is a most curious bass relief, representing the various labours in which Sir Isaac chiefly employed his time; such as discovering
the

the cause of gravitation, settling the principles of light and colours, and reducing the coinage to a determined standard. The device of weighing the sun by the steelyard, has been thought at once bold and striking; and indeed the whole monument does honour to the sculptor. The inscription on the pedestal is in Latin, short, but full of meaning, intimating, that, by a spirit nearly divine, he solved, on principles of his own, the motion and figure of the planets, the paths of the comets, and the ebbing and flowing of the sea; that he discovered the dissimilarity of the rays of light, and the properties of colours from thence arising, which none but himself had ever thought of; that he was a diligent, wise, and faithful interpreter of nature, antiquity, and the Holy Scriptures; that by his philosophy he maintained the dignity of the Supreme Being, and by the purity of his life, the simplicity of the Gospel. The inscription concludes with a beautiful exclamation, How much reason mortals had to pride themselves in the existence of such and so great an ornament to the human race!—He was born Dec. 25, 1642, and died in 1726.

148. JAMES Earl STANHOPE. This is another lofty and magnificent monument, in which likewise the principal figure leans upon his arm in a cumbent posture, holding in his right hand a general's staff, and in his left a parchment scroll. A Cupid stands before him resting himself upon a shield. Over a martial tent sits a beautiful Pallas holding in her right hand a javelin, and in the other a scroll. Behind is a slender pyramid, answering to that of Sir Isaac Newton's, and indeed there is a sameness in the design sufficient to indicate both to be the workmanship of the same master. On the middle of the pedestal are two medals, and on each side the pilasters one. Under the principal figure is a Latin inscription, setting forth the merits of this great man, as a soldier, a statesman, and a senator. In 1707, he concluded an advantageous treaty with Spain; and in the same year was

sent Ambassador to Charles III. In 1708, he took Port-Mahon. In 1710, he forced his way to the gates of Madrid, and took possession of that capital. In Sept 1714, he was made Secretary at War. In 1715, he impeached the Duke of Ormond. In Dec. 1716, he was made Secretary of State. In 1717, he was made First Commissioner of the Treasury, and Chancellor of the Exchequer; and July following created a Peer. In March 1718, he was a second time made Secretary of State. In 1721, he died in his 47th year.

To the memory of Philip, (2d) Earl Stanhope. Conspicuous for universal benevolence, unshaken public integrity and private worth.

Deep were his researches in philosophy; and extensive his ideas for his Country's good. He was ever a determined supporter of the trial by Jury, of the freedom of Elections, of a numerous and well regulated Militia, and of the liberty of the Press. On the 7th Day of March 1786, (and in the 72d year of his age) he terminated an honourable life, spent in the exercise of virtue, in the improvement of science, and in the pursuit of truth.

In respectful remembrance of him, the above lines are inscribed by his affectionate son, Charles Earl Stanhope.

I 9. THOMAS THYNN, Esq. This is esteemed a fine piece of modern statuary. The principal figure is represented in a dying posture, and at his feet a cherub weeping. Underneath, on a table of black marble, in white letters, is this inscription, "Thomas Thynne, of Longleate, in Com. Wilts, Esq who was barbarously murdered on Sunday the 12th of February, 1682" Upon the pedestal, in relief, the story of the murder is depicted; which murder was conspired by Count Koningsmarck, and executed by three assassins hired for that purpose, who shot this unhappy gentleman in Pall Mall in his own coach. The motive was, to obtain the rich heiress of Northumberland

land in marriage, who in her infancy had been betrothed to the Earl of Ogle, but left a widow before consummation; and afterwards married to Mr. Thynn, but being scarce 15, and her mother extremely tender of her, and withal desirous of her having issue, prevailed upon her husband to suffer her to travel another year before he bedded her, in which time she became acquainted with Koningsmarck at the Court of Hanover. Whether she had ever given him any countenance is uncertain, but having no grounds to hope to obtain her while her husband lived, he in this villainous manner accomplished his death; but the lady detested the horrid deed, and soon after married the great Duke of Somerset.—At the time this happened, a report was spread that Mr. Thynn had formerly debauched a woman of family on honourable pretences; but upon his uncle's leaving him 10,000*l.* a year, he basely deserted her; whence came the saying, *That he had escaped his misfortune if he had either married the woman he had lain with, or lain with the lady he had married.*

This monument was some time ago repaired and beautified at the expence of Thomas, late Lord Viscount Weymouth.

150. THOMAS OWEN, Esq. On this monument is a fine figure of a Judge in his robes, leaning on his left arm, and over him an inscription, shewing, that he was son to Rich Owen, by Mary, daughter and heiress to Thomas Ottley, of Shropshire, Esq. that from his youth he had applied himself to the study of the laws, and was first made Serjeant, *temp.* 10 Q. Elizabeth, and afterwards a Justice of the Common Pleas. He died Dec. 21, 1568.

151. JAMES KENDALL, Esq. This is an oval monument against a pillar, supported by a death's head, and on the top a close helmet. The gentleman, to whom it is inscribed, was chosen a Member of the last Parliament of James II. and served in several Parliaments afterwards in the reign of K. William, by whom he was made Governor of Barbadoes, and one

of the Commissioners of Admiralty. He died July 10, 1708, aged 60.

152. DAME GRACE GETHIN. This is a very stately monument, bearing the effigy of a young lady, devoutly kneeling, with a book in her right hand, and her left on her breast: On each side is an angel, one holding a crown, the other a chaplet, over her head; and on the ascending sides of the pediment are two female figures in a mournful posture. The whole is supported by three different coats of family arms, and on the base is an English inscription, setting forth her honourable descent from the Nortons of Salop. This lady, married to Sir Rich. Gethin, of Gethin Grott, in Ireland, was famed for exemplary piety, and wrote a book of devotion which Mr. Congreve complimented with a poem. She died Oct. 11, 1697, aged 21.

153. ELIZ. and JUDITH FREKE. On the face of the monument there is a long inscription, setting forth the descent and marriages of these two ladies, whose busts in relief ornament the sides. They were, as the inscription says, the daughters of Ralph Freke, of Hannington in Wilts, Esq. Elizabeth was married to Percy Freke, of West Belney in Norfolk, and died April 7, 1714, aged 69. Judith married Robert Austin, of Tenterden, in Kent, and died May 19, 1716, aged 64. They were both great examples to their sex; the best of daughters, the best of wives, and the best of mothers.

154. Sir THOMAS RICHARDSON. This is a large and noble monument, on which is an effigy in brass of a Judge in his robes, with a collar of SS. representing Sir Thomas Richardson, Knt. "Speaker of the House of Commons in the 21st and 22d years of James I. Chief Justice of the Common-Pleas; and lastly, by Charles I. made L. C. J. of England. He died in 1634, in his 66th year. *So far the inscription.*—This is that Judge Richardson, who first issued out an order against the ancient custom of wakes, and caused every minister to read it in his church; which
the

the Bp. of Bath and Wells opposing, complaint was made against the order in the Council Chamber, where Richardson was so severely reprimanded, that he came out in a rage, saying, He had been almost choaked with a pair of lawn sleeves.

155. WILLIAM THYNNE, Esq. On this ancient monument of marble and alabaster gilt, lies a warrior at full length, representing William Thynne, of Botterville, Esq. a polite gentleman, a great traveller, and a brave soldier. In 1546 he was, by Henry VIII. made Receiver of the Marches, and fought against the Scots at Musselburgh. But his latter days were spent in retirement and devotion in this church, to which he constantly repaired morning and evening. His brother was Sir John Thynne, Secretary to the D. of Somerset, from whom descended that unhappy gentleman whose story we have already related. He died March 14, 1584.

156. Dr. RICHARD BUSBY. On this fine monument you see the effigy of this learned grammarian in his gown, looking earnestly at the inscription. In his right hand he holds a pen, and in his left a book open. Underneath, upon the pedestal, are a variety of books, and at top are his family arms. The inscription is very elegantly written, and highly to his praise; intimating, that whatever fame the school of Westminster boasts, and whatever advantages mankind shall reap from thence in times to come, are all principally owing to the wise institutions of this great man.—He was born at Lutton in Lincolnshire, Sept. 22, 1606, made Master of Westminster College, Dec. 23, 1640; elected Prebendary of Westminster, July 5, 1660; and Treasurer of Wells, August 11, the same year; and died April 5, 1695.

157. ROBERT SOUTH, D. D. This tomb, in design, is not unlike the former. The figure of Dr. South is represented in a cumbent posture, in his canonical habit, with his arm resting on a cushion, and his right hand on a death's head. In his left he holds a book with his finger between the leaves, as if just

just closed from reading; and over his head is a group of cherubs issuing from a mantling, beneath which is a long Latin inscription, shewing, that he was scholar to Busby, and student at Christ Church, Oxford, and public Orator of that University; that by the patronage of Ld. Clarendon he was made Prebendary both of Westminster and Christ's, and afterwards Rector of Islip, where he rebuilt the Parsonage House, and founded and endowed a school. His sermons have a peculiar turn, and are still much admired. He died July 8, 1716, aged 82.

Having now taken a view of all the monuments within this spacious building, and carried the reader back to the place from whence we led him, we will just take a short survey of the cloisters of this Abbey, and then conclude.

Of the Monuments in the CLOISTERS.

OF these the most antient are in the South Walk of the Cloisters, towards the East end, where you will see the remains of four Abbots marked in the pavement by four stones.

The first is of black marble, called Long Meg, from its extraordinary length of 11 feet 8 inches, and covers the ashes of Gervasus de Blois, natural son to K. Stephen, who died 1166.

The second is a raised stone of Suffex marble, under which lies interred the Abbot Laurentius, who died in 1176, and is said to have been the first who obtained from Pope Alexander III. the privilege of using the Mitre, Ring, and Globe.

The third is a stone of grey marble, to the memory of Gesebertus Crispinus, who died 1114. His effigy may still be traced on his grave-stone by the fragments of his mitre and pastoral staff.

The fourth is the eldest of all, and was formerly covered with plates of brass, inscribed to the Abbot Vitales, who died in 1082. All these seem to have had their names and dates cut afresh, and are indeed fragments worthy to be preserved.

In this walk are many other notable interments, but having nothing particular now to distinguish them, we shall only just mention the name of Dr. Courayer.

Near the East end of the North walk, and against the Abbey wall, there is one epitaph remarkable for its quaintness; and inscribed to the memory of Wm. Laurence, in these lines:

*With diligence and trust most exemplary,
Did William Laurence serve a Prebendary;
And for his pains, now past, before not lost,
Gain'd this remembrance at his master's cost.*

*O! read these lines again, you seldom find,
A servant faithful and his master kind.
Short hand he wrote, his flower in prime did fade,
And hasty death short hand of him hath made.
Well coult he numbers, and well measure land;
Thus doth he now that ground whereon we stand,
Wherein he lies so geometrical:
Art maketh some, but thus will nature all.*

Ob. Dec. 28, 1621. Ætat. 29.

Against the wall in the centre of the East walk is a monument lately erected to the memory of George Walsh, Esq. with the following inscription: Near this place are deposited the remains of George Walsh, Esq. late Lieutenant-General of his Majesty's forces, and Colonel of the 49th regiment of foot, who died Oct. 23d, 1761, aged 73.

*The toils of life and pangs of death are o'er,
And care and pain and sickness are no more.*

In the East Walk (where over the entrance into the Chapter House, is a most remarkable Old Gothic window well worth observing) is erected a monument to preserve and unite the memory of two affectionate brothers, valiant soldiers, and sincere Christians. Scipio Durore, Esq Adjutant-General of the British forces, Colonel of the 12th regiment of foot, and Captain or Keeper of his Majesty's Castle of St. Maw's in Cornwall; who, after 41 years faithful services, was mortally wounded at the battle of Fontenoy, and died May 10, 1745, aged 65 years,
and

and lies interred on the ramparts of Aeth, in the Low-Countries.

Alexander Duroure, Esq. Lieut. Gen. of the British forces, Colonel of the 4th or King's own regiment of foot, and Captain or Keeper of his Majesty's Castle of St. Maw's in Cornwall, who, after 57 years faithful services, died at Toulouse in France, on the 2d day of Jan. 1765, aged 73 years, and lies interred in this cloister.

This marble is inscribed by Francis Duroure (son of the above-named Scipio), as a testimony of filial piety and grateful respect.

We shall take notice but of two inscriptions more, and close our account. The first you will see upon a handsome monument in the East Walk, almost facing the ancient Abbots already spoken of; and for the purity of the diction, the propriety and elegance of the composition, exceeds every other in the church or cloisters.

Reader,

If thou art a Briton,

Behold this tomb with reverence and regret!

Here lie the remains of

DANIEL PULTENEY:

The kindest relation, the truest friend,

The warmest patriot, the worthiest man!

He exercised virtues in this age,

Sufficient to have distinguished him even in the best.

Sagacious by nature,

Industrious by habit,

Inquisitive with art,

He gain'd a complete knowledge of the state of Britain,

Foreign and domestic;

In most the backward fruit of tedious experience,

In him the early acquisition of undissipated youth.

He served the Court several years;

Abroad, in the auspicious reign of Queen Anne,

At home in the reign of that excellent Prince King George I.

He served his Country always,

At

At Court independent,
In the Senate unbias'd.

At every age and in every station,
This was the bent of his generous soul,
This the business of his laborious life.

Public men, and public things,
He judg'd by one constant standard,
The true interest of Britain;
He made no other distinction of party,
He abhorred all other.

Gentle, humane, disinterested, beneficent,
He created no enemies on his own account :
Firm, determin'd, inflexible,
He feared none he could create in the cause of Britain.

Reader !

In this misfortune of thy country lament thy own ;
For know,

The loss of so much private virtue
Is a public calamity.

In the West Walk there is one monument that deserves particular attention, as it commemorates a charity, which otherwise might, in time, like many others, be perverted or forgotten. The inscription is as follows :

Here rest, in hope of a blessed resurrection, Charles Godolphin, Esq. brother to the Rt. Hon. Sidney Earl of Godolphin, Lord High Treasurer of Great Britain, who died July 16, 1720, aged 69, and Mrs. Godolphin, his wife, who died July 29, 1726, aged 63 : Whose excellent qualities and endowments can never be forgotten, particularly the public-spirited zeal with which he served his country in Parliament, and the indefatigable application, great skill, and nice integrity, with which he discharged the trust of a Commissioner of the Customs for many years. Nor was she less eminent for her ingenuity, with sincere love of her friends and constancy in religious worship. But as charity and benevolence were the distinguishing parts of their characters, so were they most conspicuously

spicuously displayed by the last act of their lives; a pious and charitable institution, by him designed and ordered, and by her compleated, to the glory of God, and for a bright example to mankind: The endowment whereof is a rent-charge of one hundred and eighty pounds a year, issuing out of lands in Somersetshire, and of which one hundred and sixty pounds a year are to be for ever applied, from the 24th of June, 1726, to the educating eight young gentlewomen who are so born, and whose parents are of the church of England, whose fortunes do not exceed three hundred pounds, and whose parents or friends will undertake to provide them with decent apparel, and after the death of the said Mrs. Godolphin, and William Godolphin, Esq. her nephew, such as have neither father or mother; which same young gentlewomen are not to be admitted before they are eight years old, nor to be continued after the age of nineteen, and are to be brought up at the city of New Sarum, or some other town in the county of Wilts, under the care of some prudent governess or school-mistress, a communicant of the church of England; and the overplus, after an allowance of five pounds a year for collecting the said rent-charge, is to be applied to the binding out one or more poor children apprentices, whose parents are of the church of England. In perpetual memory whereof Mrs. Francis Hall, executrix to her aunt, Mrs. Godolphin, has, according to her will, and by her order, caused this inscription to be engraven on their monument, 1727.

Near this is a small but very neat monument, made of artificial stone resembling white marble, (the only one here of the kind) erected by John English Dolben, Esq. the Latin inscription is to the following purport:

To the memory of Edward Wortley Montague, who was cast away on his return to England in 1777, from the East Indies, in the 27th year of his age.

In memory of their friendship, which commenced
at

at Westminster school; continued for some time at Oxford; not diminished by the greatest distance; scarcely dissolved by death, and, if it please God, to be renewed in heaven.

I. E. D. to whom the deceased bequeathed his books (and likewise appointed joint residuary legatee,) erected this monument.

Having already exceeded the bounds at first intended, and having taken notice of every thing worthy a stranger's curiosity, we shall conclude in the words of an ingenious writer on this subject, That there is not a nobler amusement in the world than a walk in Westminster-Abbey, among the tombs of heroes, patriots, poets, and philosophers. "I have wandered," says he, with pleasure, into the most gloomy recesses of this last resort of grandeur, to contemplate human life, and trace mankind thro' all the wilderness of their frailties and misfortunes, from their cradles to their grave. I have reflected on the shortness of our duration here, and that I was but one of the millions who had been employed, in the same manner, in ruminating on the trophies of mortality before me; that I must moulder to dust in the same manner, and quit the scene to a new generation, without leaving the shadow of my existence behind me; that this huge fabric, this sacred repository of fame and grandeur, would only be the stage for the same performances; would receive new accessions of noble dust; would be adorned with other sepulchres of cost and magnificence; would be crowded with successive admirers; and at last, by the unavoidable decays of time, bury the whole collection of antiquities in general obscurity, and be the monument of its own ruin.

P. S. On Dr. HORNECK's monument is the following inscription in Hebrew:

*All my bones shall say,
Lord, who is like unto thee!*

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